FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Effects of the Panic.—The financial troubles ... without their alleviating considerations. ... the general proposition that this sort of ... may be presumed to be healthy in its ... results, if not in its present operation, we ... at once perceive that the times are now de... a more rigid economy. Those who have ... superfluities, will now see the propriety, ... feel the necessity, of retrenching. There ... some things we used to call luxuries, which ... come to call necessities. The old no... must be restored, and purchases and ... suited to the times. But those who, ... for their daily bread, have been satisfied ... simply supplying their necessities, now be... to mourn for the future—to anticipate the ... of want. Let them not despond. There ... be no famine. Bountiful nature has poured ... treasures into our lap, until we have not room ... them. "There is bread enough and to ..." but we have been in some respects like ... "wasting our substance with riotous ..." With some the temptation now is to the ... extreme—to hoarding. But even the hoard... will have to spend their specie to some extent, ... law of circulation requires it. Wild schemes ... for a time be repressed, and men will resume ... of more sober calculation.

Perhaps the panic will tame the ferocity of the ... press a little. The "tight times" may ... somewhat of modesty to those who have ... rampant. The "down-trodden slaves" sleep ... all night, while the bursting speculators, ... and even the clever merchants and ... are passing busy days and sleepless nights, ... both for the past and future. There is ... at the North, among the free,—... free-livers, and free-thinkers,—while ... repose pervades the Southern portion of ..., and if they suffer, it will be in part ... with us. Now, we hope this will ... Many a friendship has been ... through common suffering and sym... All things will yet turn out well. There ... good even in a panic.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Magnanimous Act.—Mr. Lefevre, a wealthy ... planter of Lafourche, died recently without ...—his wife having preceded him to the grave. ... estate was appraised at about $700,000. A ... days since his will was opened, when it was ... that he had left the whole of his possession ... divided equally between two gentlemen of ... city—one a nephew to his wife, and the other ... broker who had transacted his business in this ..., a man in no wise related to him only in the ... of his business. To the astonishment of his ..., this broker, on finding that he had been ... legatee to half the old man's estate, ($350,... at least,) went before a notary public and re... the whole legacy, making it over in favor ... relatives of the deceased in France, con... of nephews and nieces to the number of ... or thirty, and all humbly situated in life. ... man had previously made a will in which ... French relatives were handsomely remember... but on returning from a visit to them, not ... for some reason known only to himself, ... the will to pieces and and wrote a new ... leaving everything to his wife's nephew and ... broker, as above stated.

He came to this country when young, a poor ... but prospering in his business, and finally ... a lady of wealth, he went into the sugar ..., and progressed so well that a few years ... might have made him a millionaire. The ... who so magnanimously renounced his share ... estate gave as his reason for so doing that ... was already as rich as he wished to be, and ... so independent that he did not wish it to be in ... power of any one to say that any part of his ... was not of his own making. His inde... will certainly be heartily blessed on the ... side of the water. We would give the gen... name were we not satisfied that he claims ... merit for his act, and has no desire to be pub... mentioned in connexion with the matter.

N. O. Crescent.

The Electric Telegraph.—The following good ... is told in a recent London letter:

I think the most curious fact, taken altogether, ... I have ever heard of the electric telegraph, ... told me by a cashier of the Bank of England. ... may have heard of it. It may have been in ... I am sure it deserves to be. "Once upon ..." then, on a certain Saturday night, the ... at the Bank could not make the balance ... out right by just £100. This is a serious ... in that little establishment. I do not mean ... cash, but the mistake in arithmetic; for it re... a world of scrutiny. An error in balancing ... been known, I am told, to keep a delegation ... clerks from each office at work sometimes the ... night. A hue and cry was of course made ... this £100, as if the old lady in Threadneedle ... would be in the Gazette for want of it. ... on the Sunday morning, a clerk (in the ... of a sermon, I dare say, if the truth were ... will) felt a suspicion of the truth dart through ... mind quicker than any flash of the telegraph ... He told the chief cashier that perhaps the ... mistake might have occurred in packing some ... boxes of specie for the West Indies, which had ... been sent to Southampton for shipment. The sug... was immediately acted upon. Here was ... race, lightning against steam! and steam with ... forty-eight hours start given. Instantly the ... was asked, "Whether such a vessel had left the ...?" "Just weighing anchor," was the re... telegrapher!" frantically shouted the telegraph. ... so done. "Have up on deck certain boxes ... and so; weigh them carefully." They ... weighed; and one—the delinquent—was ... heavier by just one packet of a hundred ... ounces than it ought to be. "Let her go," ... the mysterious telegraph. The West Indian ... were debited with just £100 more, and the ... was corrected without ever looking into the ... or delaying the voyage by an hour. Now ... is what may be called "doing business."

It is stated that one of the partners in a pro... Philadelphia firm that lately suspended, ... 2 carriages, 5 light riding wagons, 4 fast ..., 2 dogs, 2 coachmen, and 5 servant girls. ... any wonder that such men fail?

Wilmington Herald.

Paying Small Debts Illustrated.—If every man made a point of paying his small debts, says the Fredericksburg Herald, it would go far towards relieving many during these pressing times. This holding on to a dollar, or fifty, or a hundred, lest you may never see it again, is all wrong—alike in principle as it is fallacious in point of fact. We remember to have heard a case in point which is suited to the times.

A Fredericksburg merchant went to Caroline Court on a certain occasion with a $100 note of a certain denomination. Shortly after he got on the Green he paid it over to a farmer. The farmer soon discharged an indebtedness to some one else, and thus the note kept on its mission of liquidation until near the heel of the evening, when it was again paid back to the same merchant who took it there, and he brought it back to Fredericksburg! Having the curiosity to trace its workings, he found that $1,000 worth of debts had been paid by that $100 note in a single day!

We might enlarge, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. How many glad hearts—glad because freed of debt—might not a generous circulation of small sums be the means of making. Reader, will you make one of the number of paying your small debts?

The Cunning Thrush.—There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of this occurred the other day at a slate quarry belonging to a friend from whom we have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry, in the centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but still she would not quit her chosen locality. She observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that at the notice the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this and narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect, but as the rock could not always be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived the change, and it interfered in the process of incubation; the consequence was, that afterward when the bell was rung she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not she would remain where she was.

London Literary Journal.

An Affecting Incident in the Sepoy Massacre.—An English officer was standing in his bungalow, with only his wife with him, when he was assailed by a mutinous regiment; he had a rifle and two revolvers, each with four barrels, and had nine charges in all. He beat off the mutineers as long as he could; he shot their leader with his rifle; he killed four of them with his first revolver; he killed two more of them with his second, and then he had two charges left. He turned round and looked upon his wife—and who can estimate the power of such a look on either side? Must she fall into the hands of such barbarians? They did not fire, because they wanted her, and would not risk her death in shooting him. He saw it—she saw it. He had two charges left. A short agonizing groan: he fired one into her heart and the other into his own head, and they both fell dead before the mutineers.—*Letter from India.*

The Baltimore American argues that recent events have sufficiently demonstrated that "it was never designed by a wise Providence that everybody should live in a four story brown-stone house, with forty-five feet front;" and that it is now absolutely certain that all classes in the community cannot wear moire antique and drink Moet's cabinet champagne and drive 2.40 horses and smoke Cuban cigars.

The number of copies of Webster's Spelling Book sold since its first publication is greater than the present population of the whole United States—men, women and children. Six copies have to be produced every minute for ten hours each day, to meet the demand. The Appletons, who recently became the publishers of this book, state that they have just received an order for 1000 copies of it *from Constantinople.*

The Late Duke of Wellington and Missionaries.—"A "reader" recalls, to an English paper, a saying of the Duke of Wellington, which, he observes, may be well revived for the benefit of his admirers, but not followers. In reply to a clergyman who was doubting the policy of missionary work in India, he said, "What is that to you, sir; you have received your general orders. 'Go and teach all nations.' Do your duty, sir; never mind the result."

Yeates' Knob.—During our recent visit to the mountains we heard the following veracious story of the manner in which this peak (a peak of the Black) obtained its name.

A hunter by the name of Yeates found himself about night on the top of this peak, and concluded to remain on it until the next morning. Having leaned his rifle against a tree, he took off his shot bag and hung it on what he supposed to be a broken limb of the tree. Judge of his surprise on awaking the next morning to find his shot bag gone, as an Irishman would say. After a little reflection he came to the conclusion that it must have been the horn of the moon which he mistook for a broken limb; so he waited until night, and as the moon came round he took off his shot bag, made his way down the mountain, told his story, and ever since the peak has been called by his name.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Great Chinese Wall.—Some idea of the extent of China may be gathered from a remark of Dr. Bowring, in a lecture on that country, recently delivered in England. He said that if all the bricks, stone and masonry of Great Britain were gathered, they would not furnish materials enough for such a wall as the wall of China; and that if the materials in the buildings in London were put together, they would not make the towers and turrets that adorn it.

Domestic Poultry.—"Allow me," said Arthur, looking pleadingly at Angelica the other morning at breakfast—"allow me to send you a little duck. Unless," he timidly added in a half whisper, "that is like sending coals to Newcastle." The little duck answered that he was a great goose, but did not altogether look as if she thought so.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1857.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has an able article on the duty of men, as honest men, to sell their crops forthwith to get money to pay their debts. The reluctance of farmers and planters to sell at prices so much lower than they had felt sure of three months ago, is staring this community, as well as the great one of New York, in the face. There is a stagnation of trade in our streets, a scarcity of exchange drawn upon produce, and of money to meet obligations, which would not exist if planters would make up their minds to take what were considered good prices a year ago, even in flush times. There can be no real relief to the pecuniary pressure until the crops come forward to produce that relief. The planter owes the retailer, the retailer owes the jobber, the jobber owes the importer, and the importer owes the manufacturer in Europe. The crops must be moved to set in motion this extensive machinery of credit. And until they are moved, the banks will be short of exchange and unable to accommodate their customers with either discounts or checks on the North.

The Journal argues that the prices of produce will be lower next Spring and Summer than now. Whilst upon that point we do not pretend to offer an opinion, (for we have not the means to form a decided one,) we do say, that the withholding of produce from market is calculated to perpetuate the hard times and thus to depress prices. We cannot tell whether produce will be higher or lower; but we can tell, as every honest man can, that it is the *duty* of men who are in debt to pay, even at a sacrifice; and we will add that it is their *interest* also, not only upon the general principle that honesty is the best policy, but upon the plain proposition,—plain at least to our mind,—that every debt paid helps to bring to an end this terrible financial storm, to restore prosperity, and of course to bring again those liberal prices for produce to which we have become accustomed.

THE CAUSE.—The Richmond Whig says of the present financial storm, that "people are puzzled to account for it, and the absurdity of some of the reasons they assign only betrays their crazed condition. The Godly Dr. Cheever, of New York, for instance, ascribes it to a Divine visitation for the national sin of slavery, though he is a little perplexed to know why the main fury of the storm has fallen upon the more evangelical North. We wonder that it did not occur to him, that it may be a thunderbolt sent to warn them of their own sins, while they are impertinently penitent for the sins of other folks. A real domestic grievance—a homebrewed calamity—is an admirable alterative to allay the anguish of visionary and foreign afflictions."

The condition of the South in this period of distress ought indeed to open the eyes of the blind at the North. There are no failures at the South, and will be none to speak of unless caused by failures at the North. The trouble at the North has not been caused by failure of remittances from the South, for it is admitted that the Southern debtors have paid well. The laborers of the South are as well fed, as well clothed, and as well provided with work, in these as in the most prosperous times. In short, instead of the North suffering for the sins of the South, as Dr. Cheever imagines, it is *vice versa*—Southern productions must go down to a hard money price because the Northern people are panic stricken and fail.

BANK ANECDOTE.—A friend informs us that on Monday last he met an acquaintance on his way out of town, who was in the best possible humor with the Bank of Fayetteville. He had gone into the Bank with $850 of its notes, which he placed upon the counter and asked for gold for them. The Teller brought forth his bags, and politely asked him what description of coin he would like? Being informed on this point, the gold was duly counted out; when the Teller remarked that perhaps it would be convenient to him to have a bag to put it in? Well, the gold hunter thought it would, and the bag was duly presented.

The gentleman from the country was so overcome with this unexpected politeness, that he felt inclined to ask the Teller to take back the gold and give him his "rags" again; but he was afraid to tax his courtesy any further. He insists upon it, however, that the Bank of Fayetteville will be the last Bank in the State to suspend.

ELECTIONS.—The New York Express has an article on the election farce as annually played in that city, from which we take the following paragraph as a very good description of the way things are managed all over the Union:

"There are in this city now about 700,000 people, and some 500 politicians by trade, that rule and regulate them all. They organize in two, or three, or four "parties," as they call their game,—and they work night and day during the months of September and October, to frame their tickets, and to put themselves on them,—and then, in November, we, the 700,000 human beings, are expected to execute the will and pleasure of our self-constituted masters. We go to the polls in November,—and vote the ticket presented to us,—and then we are flattered with the idea, that this is a Republican government, and that we are a self-governing people, and that we rule as we please, when we have not (not 1,000 of the 700,000) been consulted at all! Hence, we say, this is not an election, but a farce, and what we are doing is *Playing at elections*,—and not really having any eleetion at all."

SPECIE.—The Black Warrior arrived at New York on Sunday night with $185,000 in specie.

SUSPENSION.—In addition to the four Charleston Banks heretofore announced as suspended, two others suspended on Thursday, viz: the Planters and Mechanics and the Farmers and Exchange Banks.

The Bank of Charleston still holds out, partially at least, by paying specie for its notes, but not for deposites. It gives checks on New York at par for its own notes.

We learn from the Charlotte Democrat that the Bank of Charlotte and the Charlotte Branch of the Bank of the State still continued to pay, on Tuesday last, though petitioned by merchants and others to suspend. The former has taken in about $180,0000 of its notes, and the latter about $120,000, mostly from brokers, within the last month.

The great banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co. in New York, suspended on Saturday last. They were agents for paying interest on the bonds of many States, rail road companies, &c., chiefly in the Western States. The deposites for that purpose in their hands are said to be nearly a million of dollars. Their failure will of course produce infinite trouble to their depositors.

Frost & Forrest, sugar dealers, suspended on Friday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

Suspensions in Philadelphia.—Two prominent dry goods jobbers suspended to-day. One, Raignel & Co., is the heaviest in the city. The assets are large.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Raleigh Standard says that the entries of articles for exhibition on Monday evening were said to be quite equal to those of former years. Quite a number of visiters were in attendance, and an interesting and useful exhibition was anticipated.

To the Editors.

RALEIGH, Oct. 21, 1857.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—DEAR SIRS:—I arrived in Raleigh this evening, and had only time to take a hasty glance through the Fair Ground. It is the opinion of those with whom I conversed that the Fair is not so good as it was last year. I find by examining the Secretary's books that there are 202 Exhibitors in the Live Stock Department, 144 in Planter's Hall, 170 in Mechanic's Hall, 317 in Floral Hall—making in all 833 Exhibitors. There are fine specimens of Cattle on exhibition, by Dr. Holt and others. The exhibition of Vegetables is said to be very good. Floral Hall presents a very brilliant appearance, which shows that the ladies have been at work with their usual zeal in a good cause. I noticed in it some very superior Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Table Covers, Tidies, &c., and a very extensive assortment of beautiful fancy Needle Work, Paintings, &c. M.

P. S. The crowd so far is not so great as at previous Fairs, but the hotels are generally full.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS DONE.—The Warrenton News gives the following pleasant statement of the condition of the country under democratic rule:—

"The present system of banking keeps us tied neck and heels, and leaves the entire South a sharer in the losses brought on by the over-trading and reckless speculation of the Northern banking institutions. This ought not to be; we must cut loose or allow ourselves to be periodically plundered by these money panics, which depreciate the property and labor of every man, rich and poor. The time was when Democracy staked its political existence, in a deadly struggle against a monster Bank. It's probable such another contest is approaching, when it will have to grapple with the monster's hydra-headed successors. The sooner the battle is fought, the better for the people."

That is, for the democracy. The party has a way of creating trouble in the country, raising a clamor against others as having caused it, and retaining its hold upon the spoils by continually "reforming abuses." Thus it was with "the monster." And thus, it is becoming apparent, it is to be once more with its successors.

But are we to understand by the above, that as the "monster bank" was blotted out of existence by the democracy, so all the State banks,—"the monster's hydra-headed successors,"—are to be similarly obliterated? Such would seem to be the meaning of the News, and we would like to know if that is to be democratic policy in the future.

CHANGING FRONT.—We hear occasionally,—oftener, indeed than we like,—of Whigs and Americans going over to the support of the present democratic administration. On the other hand we see that a number of Southern democratic journals, which assisted in the election of Buchanan, do not scruple already to denounce him. We wish we could think that in all such cases the parties were actuated by principle. They may be, but it often looks very much like a scuffle after the spoils. Some greedy democrats have not got what they wanted for themselves or their friends, and forthwith they find a reason for attacking the administration. Such reasons—genuine ones—are abundant enough, but democrats are not apt to see them very clearly until disappointed of some personal aspiration. As to the seceding Whigs and Americans,—(some of them)—it is manifest that offices have been very scarce in their parties for a good while past, and are likely to be so for a good while to come.

But our object at present is merely to copy the following paragraph from the New Orleans Delta, a Democratic paper and a vigorous supporter of the election of Buchanan:

"The truth is, the Southern people—not the place hunters and politicians—are already sick of the Administration. Elevated as Mr. Buchanan was to the Presidency by the South, he has signally failed to meet its wants and wishes. On the contrary, his persistence in the unrighteous policy inaugurated by Walker in Kansas, has well nigh annihilated what little popularity he possessed among Southern men. Never a favorite in this section—regarded by the ardent hearts of our people as cold, strait-laced and New Englandish—a politician and not a statesman—Mr. Buchanan was simply the choice of evils. The South voted for him in order to put down the Black Republican candidate. That is all."

LAND IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—A friend in Richmond County writes us of land sales in that county which do not indicate great pressure in the money market there. He mentions a sale of a field of 50 acres, near Little's Mills, at $60 per acre; and another of 240 acres at $25 per acre. The land was valued for the production of cotton and other farming purposes.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The total receipts of cotton are 159,528 bales, against 265,259 last year—decrease of 105,731 bales.

COMING DOWN.—Some of the first class Hotels at the North are reducing the price of board 20 per cent.

The Raleigh Standard says that Know Nothingism "caused patriotism and common honesty to weep, and the infernal regions to be stirred with demoniac joy"! Been on a visit there, neighbor?

THE TRUTH-TELLERS—A NEW PROFESSION.

The Louisiana Courier suggests a new Profession, to call themselves "Truth-Tellers," whose business shall be to "give candid advice out of the range of either medical, spiritual or legal advisers." And it enforces the idea by the following witty illustrations, which sufficiently show the need and the value of such a profession, but make it perfectly apparent that its followers would starve, for neither the lovely widow, nor the embryo author, nor the litigious neighbor, nor the unfledged politician, would ever consult them a second time, even supposing they did so a first time. Unpalatable truths are not so popular as that:

"To illustrate more fully the advantages of this new profession, let us imagine it already initiated and a firm already established who offer advice for stated fees on every matter of business, taste, or affection. We will suppose that Messrs. Keen, Short & Blunt, three middle-aged gentlemen, of varied experience, have opened an office on Canal street, offering to hear statements and to render advice to all parties applying to them in good faith. They have their rooms of audience and examination, their clerks to record facts as detailed, and examiners to inquire elsewhere to ascertain the veracity of statements, reserving to the members of the firm the duty of rendering written and formal opinions upon the cases presented.

Early in the morning enters Mrs. Heartease, a young widow of twenty-three, whose husband has been dead two years, and who has recently received an offer of marriage from Mr. Flourish McHumbug. She opens her heast to her business confidants, tells how she admires Mr. McHumbug, how scanty the funds are that were left her by her late dear Heartease, what a nice and amiable man her new suitor is, how fond her little curly-headed daughter is of him, and how happy she expects they will all be when Mr. McHumbug comes to live with them. Keen, Short & Blunt listen for an hour or two to her story, and learn more about McHumbug's character and purposes than the sweet widow could learn in forty years, tell her that they will take the matter under advisement, and send her away. The next day they send her their bill:

Mrs. Virginia Heartease,

To Keen, Short & Blunt, Dr.:	
Two hours' conversation	$20
One and a half ditto, consultation	15
	$35

The boy who presents the bill gives Mrs. H. a note in legal envelope, which she opens and reads as follows:

"Dear Madam: We have come to the conclusion that you are deceived. We are satisfied that McHumbug is a knave and entertains no regard for any thing but your money. We are professionally constrained to say that you are a very silly young woman to have any thing to do with him.

"Yours, truly,
"KEEN, SHORT & BLUNT,
"Confidential Counsellors."

At noon enters a young man with a roll of manuscript. He timidly salutes Mr. Blunt and tells him he was about to send his manuscript to an editor for publication, but had concluded to consult their firm before venturing to do so. He hands his production to Mr. Blunt, who reads very attentively for an hour, consulting his library very frequently. At last he looks up over his spectacles and asks: "Have you ten dollars about you?" and having received his fee he proceeds: "Young man you come here to be told the truth. You have shown me a parcel of stuff which you say you intend to publish. It is my candid opinion that you had better put it in the fire. Your command of language is none of the best; your choice of topics is injudicious; your classical allusions are ill-timed; your style is strained; your efforts at humor are mere shams; and you have not learned to confine your effusions within any thing like reasonable compass. Remember, sir, I mean no offence; but you have paid me for telling you the truth, and I hope you will value and act upon it accordingly." The young aspirant departs without his ten dollars, but a wiser if a sadder man.

Next comes a man who thinks he has a good law-hitch on his neighbor, and desires to consult Keen, Short & Blunt as to the propriety of commencing legal proceedings. He explains the case, and shows them how he hopes to win. They listen patiently, but admonish him from time to time to speak the truth if he wants a truthful opinion. He concludes his application, pays twenty dollars, and receives from Blunt the following opinion:

"Dear Sir: We have carefully considered your case. Your design is to swindle your neighbor. We think a smart lawyer would enable you to succeed, yet you will be foolish in prosecuting the attempt. Go home, invite your neighbor to dinner, give up the paper you hold against him, and never again think of robbing him of what is justly his because you have an apparent legal right on your side. Hoping for further patronage from you, we remain,

"Your obedient servants,
"KEEN, SHORT & BLUNT."

An hour afterwards an application is made by young Highfalutin Sonorous, a politician in embryo, who desires to take advice on the propriety of his accepting an office that has been tendered to him by his party. He goes over the matter with as much truthfulness as repeated hints from the counsellors can command, and is dismissed to the parlor while the members of the firm consult. In a few minutes a servant asks Mr. Sonorous for twenty dollars, which being paid, he presents the following note:

"*Dear Sir:* You have been educated for business at some expense. Your father evidently designed you for a practical business man. You have talent, though it has been somewhat dissipated. But we are compelled, in obedience to our professional duty, to say that you will ruin yourself if you embark in politics. You are unable, in all essential respects, to fill the proposed role. You would undoubtedly fail. Stick to your law books, Mr. Sonorous, and let politics go to grass. Mind your own business, and you will soon be rich; begin to serve the political public, and you will soon become worthless.

"Yours, sincerely,
KEEN, SHORT & BLUNT."

We can fancy hundreds of other cases in which the members of the new profession of Truthtellers would be consulted. All of that large class who are justly distrustful of their own judgment would be glad to refer delicate and dubious matters to men whose business it should be to speak disagreeable truths for a proper reward. No doubt the new profession would suffer from the unprofessional falsity and flattery of the unworthy, but consistent and uniform candor and absolute veracity would secure to the deserving the great bulk of the consultation business. In an age when so many men are paid for chicanery and deception, it would be refreshing to see a class established whose emolument depended upon their candor and veracity. We must say, however, that we have very little present hope of the establishment of the profession of Truthtellers on the plan proposed."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BREADSTUFFS DOWNWARD—COTFON FIRM.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.

The steamship *North American* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 7th.

The Bank of England had loaned the East India Company one million pounds sterling on India bonds.

More troops are held in readiness for India. Ten thousand additional militia have been embodied.

Indian advices had been received at Paris. They are far more gloomy than the English letters. They assert that the rebels are under European Generalship; that operations have been commenced to prevent a union of the British forces; and that five years' fighting is anticipated; and further, that the native troops are not trustworthy anywhere.

France is adopting measures for the encouragement of the production of cotton in her West India possessions. The Corps Legislatif will be soon convened.

The Russian ship-of-war *Laforte* had capsized and sunk between Revel and Cronstadt. Fourteen hundred persons, including two Admirals and their wives and children, were lost. Only six were saved.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Cotton buoyant. There is a large speculative enquiry. Sales of the three days 37,000 bales. Speculators took 12,000, and exporters 3,000. All kinds slightly advanced. Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Flour dull. Corn declined.

Consols 90¼. Money slightly more stringent.

MARRIED,

In Yanceyville, on the 8th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Toby, Dr. FRANK B. MEBANE to Miss FANNIE L. KERR.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of Col. W. L. Steele, near Rockingham, Richmond Co., by Rev. Dr. Doub, Mr. WHITMELL P. SMALLWOOD, of Bertie Co., to Miss HARRIET E. PORTER, of Paris, Tenn. Memphis and Paris (Tenn.) papers copy.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, Miss MARY HOLMES, formerly of Sampson county.

In Wilmington, on the 17th inst., RICHARD W. EAGLES. Aged 47 years.

In the Village of Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., on the 14th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. JAMES L. MILLS, in the 35th year of his age.

On Friday, Sept. 25th, in Caswell county, N. C., Mrs. ELIZABETH McADEN, at an advanced age. The deceased was the widow of the late Dr. John McAden, who was the son of Rev. Hugh McAden, and she was the sister of the distinguished Judge Archibald D. Murphy.

In Cheraw, on last Saturday morning, the 17th inst., at about 11 o'clock, SARAH JANE, daughter of William C. and Elizabeth Stansill, aged 6 years and 5 months, after an illness of one week.

Thus, in one week, two lovely daughters have been snatched from the embrace of these fond parents: Many on Monday and Sallie on Saturday. They were much attached to each other in life; they now rest side by side, and their happy spirits are united in that better land, where sorrow is unknown. This is truly a sad affliction, but our loss is their eternal gain. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."—*Cheraw Herald.*

On the 6th inst., CAROLINE MACE, of New Garden, N. C., wife of Mr. Edwood Mace.

At his residence in Moore County, on Monday the 5th inst., Mr ANGUS D. McDONALD, in the 49th year of his age. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their irreparable loss; but their loss is his eternal gain. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years; a kind husband, an indulgent father and a good neighbor.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Oct'r 21.—Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for Miss Hatchell, Goldston & Cagle, E & L Russell, J C Poe, J M Rose, R Jones, Stedman & Horne, G W Williams & Co, Worth & Utley, A W Steel, J J Leach, H L Myrover & Co, Headen & Bynum, S J Hinsdale, G Lauder, Murchison, Reid & Co, B Moffitt, R Mitchell, W Dye, W Overby, J Worth, D Murphy, Union Co, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, Maj Laidley, C W Andrews.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18.—Brig Cahuzac fm Matanzas, State of Maine fm Cardenas, Pulaski fm do. 19.—Schr Champion fm Boston. 20.—Barque Georges fm Beaufort, Schr Dolphin fm Plymouth.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1857.

We have editors in Washington—a score of them indeed—but some few we have worth talking about—some few who have been talked about—who have been blown upon by "the breath of fame," or by that gossipping approach to it which is fame's stage coach—some few, in short, who deserve a historian. Now, do not think you see them, dear readers of the Courier, before we begin; and so place before your mind's eye Fanny Fern's description of New York editors, with "dispositions as sour as vinegar, and faces like wedges, made to force their way through the world," whom she considers it her bounden duty to demolish.

Not a bit of it! Oh, no! You do *not* see *our* editors.

For ourselves, we confess to an admiration of these much abused exponents of popular opinion. Any one would suppose, by the magnificent idea of unswerving justice and perfection many attach to the editor, that they believed the leading journals of the day to be conducted by the Archangels Gabriel and Michael, instead of men liable to the same prejudices and errors with themselves, though probably possessed of thrice their ability, and four times their industry in turning that ability to account.

In our city, at the corner of Seventh and D streets, is a building not very noticeable but for the extent of ground it covers, and its ancient and dingy aspect. This structure can be said to represent no order of architecture; indeed, architectural elegance seems not to have been thought of when it was designed, and yet, the face of this old building bears the same relation to the building itself as the face of an old man bears to his body; and that face is full of character, as the faces of some men—sedate, serious, venerable. In it and about it display is everywhere scrupulously eschewed. On entering the door you find yourself in a low browed, smoke-stained room, with discolored desks and counters. All the appendages seem old fashioned, even to the aged clerk who receives you with a politeness, alas! old fashioned too. If you come on business with the principal, you will find yourself ascending a narrow and rather gloomy flight of stairs. Having accomplished the ascent to the first landing, you pause and enter a door which you are told is the editor's room. Before a table covered with papers, pamphlets, and manuscripts, sits a venerable looking man with a pencil in his left hand,—his right has been paralysed for some time,—in a thoughtful mood, as if deliberating a *leader*, of which but a single line is written. No one can glance at that face and not perceive at once that it is that of a remarkable man. The strong features and firm mouth, express benevolence, energy, decision, will,—in short, it is a face more noticeable for character than beauty.

With the name of this gentleman, the idea of the National Intelligencer is inseparably connected. For a long series of years he has been its conductor; and though backed by a host of varied talent, he may truly be called its life and soul, breathing his spirit as a refining and uniting principle over that able journal. His editorials are considered by our leading politicians to be close in argument, profound in insight, finished in execution, pure in style, and as refined in thinking as they are exquisite in diction. As specimens of pure and perfect English, they might stand as models. He opposes with his pen quietly but unresistingly, every measure which might lead to a disruption of the Union. In the defeats of the party, of which his journal is the acknowledged exponent, he never admits himself discouraged or dismayed, but from every fall seems to rise like Antæus, with renewed vigor.

Such is a hasty sketch of the personal and mental outlines of the venerable chief editor of the chief organ of the Old Line Whig party, (Mr. Gales,) whether we view him as the acute critic, as the fervid politician, as the high-minded and generous man, we have before us one of the ablest men of the day. The journal, of which he is the acknowledged head, wields a powerful and elevating influence throughout the entire country.

And yet great reader, he has still higher honor in the hearts of all the people about him. The poor and unfortunate are more particularly his friends. He arrives in Seventh-street from his residence in the country, in the same cozy, close carriage, which has made its journey thither daily, for the last thirty years, so punctual to its hour, that were its driver and occupant wanting, the horse would doubtless convey the vehicle in safety and stop, from the force of habit, at the precise hour, before the low-roofed dwelling. As he passes from his carriage to the office, the passing beggar for once ceases to be vociferous, so certain is he of receiving a spontaneous gratuity from *him*. Within he is quite likely to be met with the appeal of a widow with one of those large families of orphans who feels certain of assistance from *him*. For it is well known in our city, dear readers of the Courier, that this venerable man is troubled with a melancholy cavity in his brain—a fatal cerebral cell, where acquisitiveness—*is not!* Narrow hearted and parsimonious people shake their heads ominously and say, that to see a man wasting his means on every body in this way, is enough to make the very stones cry out. "Doing such useless things and so much, for other people, he ought to remember the "rainy day!" They forget that it is recorded of many great men, that they were equally non-retentive of money! Schiller, when he had nothing else to give away, gave the clothing from his back, and Goldsmith, the blankets from his bed. Tender and loving hands found it necessary to pick Beethoven's pockets at home before he walked out, and Alexander the Great, in parcelling out his spoils left himself only hope.

A high intellect is a gift from God—a generous heart is his dwelling place! Over whom do God's angels hover? Do they linger about the downy couches of those who have won their way to wealth through tears and cares and struggles; or do they bend over the pillow of those who wipe away the tears, console the cares, and solace the sufferings of the destitute? Let those answer who have been rocked to rest by the memory of a deed of mercy.

Such weaknesses are the drapery in which we enfold our *model-men*. M. J. W.

A Sad Spectacle.—Many of the manufacturing villages in Rhode Island present a sad spectacle at the present time. Business is almost at a standstill, and in many places it is quite so. Operatives are out of employment, with no prospect of obtaining any until spring, and even then it is a matter of hope rather than certainty. Whole villages are thus prostrate. The condition of many who run mills is but little better. They can neither, to any profit, continue their business or sell their goods—certainly not for cash, and to sell on any other terms is regarded as adventurous in the highest degree. The consequence is very naturally bad all around; but chiefly so among those operatives who are without any present means, and a great majority are in this condition. In passing through the northern part of Rhode Island yesterday, we saw no mills, with one exception, running at any thing like their accustomed speed, while eight in ten were entirely closed. "Nothing to do" is the voice that painfully sounds on the ear in every direction. Such a paralysis has never been known in these villages, a majority of which date their existence this side of 1837.—*Boston Bee.*

RAISING THE WIND.

There is no position or pursuit so well calculated to try men's souls, or rather the metal they are made of, as having a note to pay in bank and "don't know where the money is to come from." Try it, reader, and you will be a happy man afterwards, be you what you may, and place yourself where you will; that is, if you live through the operation.

If, however, you do not choose to try the experiment, just look at John Scroggins, over the way. Observe his countenance and follow his movements for an hour or two. He has a note to pay. He dreamed about it during all of his sleeping hours last night; or rather it was his text for dreaming, but, like some preachers, he did not all the time keep within the limits of his text. First, he fancied Jim Snooks, who owed him just the amount he lacked at bed-time, had paid him, and he was on the way to bank to pay the note. Then he felt happy for a moment or two; but, recollecting that he had forgotten his bank-book, he ran back for it, and found his account not quite as he supposed; and, while debating with himself what to do, the money which Snooks had paid him gradually dwindled away. He then posted off to Tom Brown, thinking to collect a bill which Brown owed him, and perhaps borrow the balance; but Brown had barricaded his house and stood at the front door magnified to four Tom Browns, each armed with six revolvers and twenty-four broadswords. The persons and weapons were soon transformed into four figures of Time, each carrying twenty-four scythes, each scythe long enough to

" —— Cut down all,
Both great and small;"

and four figures of Death, each holding in his hands six Paixhan guns. From such a formidable array Scroggins deemed it prudent to beat a retreat, forgetting, in his fright, every thing but his personal safety. He had, however, but reached the first corner, which he was turning, when his note met him full in the face. He could see that it was his note, but, some how, it had a queer look; and, as he was scrutinizing it, he discovered it had a kind of half human face; then were developed two horns, with barbed ends, like those of a fishing spear. He didn't like the looks of it, and, as it was on a level with his face, he thought he would dodge under it and escape; but, as he stooped down, he discovered two feet, "unlike in shape they were," for one of the form and size of a thirty-two pound shot and coated with burnished brass, the other measured six feet in length, and was cloven from point to heel joint, one part of which was thrown outward to the edge of the pavement and so high as to prevent his getting over it. He then essayed to pass between the strange creature and the buildings, but his progress was here arrested by a whisky tail composed of as many thongs as his note called for dollars. Looking up again to the face of his enemy for the purpose of imploring mercy, he was met with a volley of sky-rockets ejected from its mouth, eyes, nose, and ears, which woke him up.

As he could sleep no more, and it was still only in the little hours of night, he had time to compose his mind and bring it to a realizing sense of what was before him by morning. You see he looks haggard now, but this has not all come from his dreaming. He has thought faster to-day than he ever did in his school-boy days in solving problems in Euclid or poring over Lindley Murray, trying to comprehend the difference between present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and first and second future tenses; though his thoughts to-day have been mainly of the present, with perhaps occasionally a half wish that he was in the second future. No friend whom he has ever known can complain of being forgotten by him now.

He has not, however, contented himself with mere thinking. He has been active in body as well as mind. He tried four banks for a discount in the morning, and had, upon an average, two runners upon a dog trot all day, besides wearing out one pair of soles himself and almost forfeiting his own soul in vain efforts to raise the wind.

Two of his runners have just come in: one has collected a bill amounting to just one and a half per cent. of the sum he requires; the other brings promises from several of his customers to pay "the first of next month." Here comes a third runner, who has been out with a bill payable by a disbursing agent of the Government. The agent says he can't pay till the Government places him in funds for that purpose, and to put a requisition through all the forms of office and get returns will require a week.

Three o'clock has come. The case is growing dubious. Scroggins scratches his head and concludes he can borrow from Frizzle & Co., and starts for his store, but is met at his own door by the senior Frizzle, with the salutation, "Scroggins, have you any thing over to-day?" The answer of course is short, "ne'er a red." That cake is dough, and away Scroggins starts for White & Dobson, whom he "accomodated" two days ago. They have, however, just paid Stay Tape the money borrowed from him yesterday to pay Scroggins that borrowed the day before. Here comes Jerre. Lowndes, who looks cheerful as though he may have a few hundred, (Lowndes always wears a cheerful countenance.) Try him, Scroggins. No go. Lowndes is "strapped;" had to pay his wife's cousin's last quarter's rent, which consumed what he had reserved for current expenses when he made his last purchase of stocks.

Disappointment sharpens wit, when time is not given for lethargic despair to set in. Time is waning, and Scroggins's motions are accelerated, requiring greater elevation of the eyes to see objects in time to evade them. This enables him to observe Ephraim Gatewood (who is advancing towards him, and to whom he just now remembers he is indebted for the same kind of favor he now wants) in time to dive down an alley, which he does with the velocity of a shot rolling off a shovel, to emerge again upon the main street, just like a duck you had fired at in the water, ever so far from where you didn't hit him. Scroggins begins to grow desperate. He looks at his watch; it wants fifteen minutes of three. He is a mile or more from the bank; it isn't safe for him to proceed further in the opposite direction; he takes the other side of the streets and turns in the direction of home and the bank; puts on a bold face, belying the feelings within, and appeals to all with whom he has ever had transactions and some with whom he has barely a speaking acquaintance. From one of fourteen to whom he has applied of the former he procures one-fourth the sum he requires, from another about one-seventh; and his brusqueness of manner has inspired the confidence of one man, whom he had met at a horse auction sale, enough to get a hundred from him.

He is still short, and has only five minutes to three. His neighbor, Rudy, keeps account at a different bank from his; and his last resort is to swap checks, depending upon evening and early morning operations to secure the needful to make his check good before its presentation for payment. He reaches the bank just as the door-keeper has placed his hand upon the key to lock up; protects his credit by paying his note, passes out at the back door, and thanks God that he is still alive and has no more notes to pay that day.

An honest farmer thus writes to the chairman of an English agricultural society: "Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

What kind of sweetmeats did they have in the Ark? *Preserved Pairs.*

The Rush at the Broadway Stores, which are Selling off at Cost Prices.—The ladies the last week took Broadway by storm, in order to purchase dry goods "at cost prices." The hard times, indeed, seem to have had but little effect upon their purses, for about every one whose purses could be seen on Broadway on Friday or Saturday had them well lined with money. Many too had their arms loaded down with dry goods. The stores that were selling out at cost were so crowded that it was at times impossible to get in or out, and in fact many had to be kept waiting outside until room could be made vacant for them to enter.

On about every other store, there was exhibited a sign in large letters that they were disposing of their stock at tremendous sacrifices, or "Notice Extraordinary," "Grand Exposition," "Half a million Dollars' worth of Goods, at cost prices," etc., etc. During Saturday over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods were retailed on Broadway,—though at several of the establishments where the old prices were asked there was no business doing. The proprietors say that customers refuse to purchase unless they sell at 15 or 20 per cent. less than previous to the reduction of the prices. No business whatever was done during the week before last. The receipts of one of the leading stores near Broome street amounted to only $1 75 and $2 00 per day,—their usual cash trade being from $400 to $500. They have reduced their prices and are now selling an immense amount of goods.

The "press" has become so great at some of these establishments, that the police were called in to keep order,—as will be seen by the following from our reporter:—

"Lambert & Co. have had a tremendous rush at their retail store corner of Broadway and Worth street. They are selling goods in many cases at less than cost. The rush was so great on Saturday at their store that the doors had to be closed at times, for the people could hardly get in or out. They disposed of over ten thousand dollars' worth of goods during Saturday. Sixty clerks were employed, and some twenty boys were kept running crying "cash, cash," to the cashier, all day. Messrs. L. & Co. have secured the services of officers Skinner and Smith, who were very active in keeping out pickpockets. Several noted female shop-lifters were discovered by the above officers carrying away goods of various descriptions, which they were forced to give back, and politely walked out into the street. Some forty of these noted female characters were walked out of L. & Co.'s establishment during Saturday.

Bowen & McNamee, dry goods merchants, corner of Broadway and Pearl street, have turned their goods over to the retail as well as to the wholesale trade. The women are actually storming the establishment, and they have sold an immense amount of goods at retail. Officer C. Ostranders, detailed there, has been very active in keeping out noted shop-lifters.

WINE AT TWO MILLIONS A BOTTLE.

We had almost believed that the types had annexed a few straggling ciphers to the above figures, but on perusing the entire article which we find in a late number of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, under the above caption, we find it is "a fixed fact" that there is such a costly beverage in the world as wine at $2,000,000 a bottle, and, what is better, that there is "more of the same sort left." The said article discourseth somewhat in this wise: Among the rare luxuries of rich Germany which graced the table of the King of Wurtemburg on the occasion of the meeting of his two imperial guests, one might see figuring conspicuously the celebrated wine of Rosenwein, of which the free city of Bremen is so justly proud. The burgomasters alone of this city are privileged to appropriate a few bottles for private use, or to present a sovereign or reigning prince. The history of this wine, which is worth to-day 11,000,000 francs—there is no typographical mistake here—possesses all the marvellousness of a legend, and is briefly as follows: The cellar of Bremen is the most ancient of all the cellars in Germany. It is situated under the Hotel de Ville. One of its apartments, called the rose, from a bas-relief in bronze representing roses, and serving the double purpose of an ornament and guide, contains the famous wine of Rosenwein, deposited there nearly two centuries and a half. In 1624 there were placed in this cellar six large cases of Rhenish wine, called Johannisberger, (Schloss-Johannisberg, the ancient abbey now belonging to the family of Metternich,) and the same number of cases named Hockheimer. The adjoining part of the cellar also stores wines of the same description, not less costly, although not so old by a few years. They were contained in twelve large cases, each one of which bore the name of one of the twelve Apostles; and the wine of Judas, despite the reprobation attached to its name, is to this day more highly esteemed than all the others. In other parts of the cellar are to be found different wines of later years. Whenever a bottle of the Rosenwein is taken out, it is replaced by the wine of the twelve Apostles—the latter by a younger wine, and so on with the others; so that, unlike the vessel of the Danaides, the sacred cases are never empty.

Now for the price: One large case of the wine, containing 5 oxhoft of 204 bottles, cost 500 rix dollars in 1624. Including the expenses of keeping up the cellar, and of the contributions, interest of the amounts, and interests upon interests, an oxhoft costs at the present time 555,657,640 rix dollars, and consequently a bottle is worth 2,723,812 rix dollars; a glass, or the eighth part of a bottle, is worth 340,476 rix dollars—(about 1,361,904 francs, or $272,380; or at the rate of 540 rix dollars, or 1,362 francs, or $272 per drop.) A burgomaster of Bremen is privileged to have one bottle whenever he entertains a distinguished guest who enjoys a German or European reputation.

During the French occupation some of the generals of the Empire were allowed a considerable quantity of this precious liquor. Hence the Bremenese believe that their city paid a larger contribution to France than all the other cities of Germany united.—*Washington Union.*

Never Too Late.—It is never too late to do right; as, for instance, a gentleman began to study grammar after he had written for the press ten years. It is never too late to get married; Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, took her first husband at five hundred and eighty. It is never too late to drop any habit; James, the novelist, wrote 69 volumes before he could shake off his "solitary horseman." It is never too late to be a "wide awake" character; an old gentlemen, who has ceased to read the Daily Evening Blunderbuss, has entirely recovered from the sleepiness that used to afflict him. It is sometimes too late to "pop the question;" a man once did so to a "charming vidder," just as she had reached her house after burying her first husband; "you are too late," was the reply, "the deacon spoke to me at the grave!"

Fatal Error of a Druggist.—The Lockport Advertiser states that on the 26th ultimo two men, a father and son, went to a drug store at Suspension Bridge and inquired for quinine. The druggist put up a package, and they went home. Upon going to bed each of them took a dose, from the effects of which they died on Sunday. The druggist put up morphine instead of the article required.

THE OLD WHIG SPIRIT.—The Richmond Whig says,—

"The following noble and patriotic letter from the Hon. Ro. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, in response to an invitation to a political meeting in Boston, on Friday night last, breathes the true Whig spirit of the olden time. It will be seen that the radical and revolutionary doctrines and practices of Black Republicanism find no sympathy and no countenance from this worthy and distinguished son of the "Old Bay State." Is it not indeed a pity that, with such ample and glorious materials existing North and South for the re-construction of the Whig party, and when there is an imperative necessity at the present time for such a party, we are still disorganized and scattered, and without the ability to effectually serve the country in its time of pressing need? We yet trust that the pressure which afflicts the people will soon prompt them to demand, in thunder tones, the re-organization of the only party whose principles and measures are adequate to the redemption of the country from the perils and evils that beset it.

But here is Mr. Winthrop's letter:

"BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1857.

"MY DEAR SIR: Unavoidable engagements would have rendered it impracticable for me to be at Faneuil Hall this evening, even if I had not previously resolved to attend no political meeting during the present season. I have no desire, however, to conceal the views which will govern my vote at the approaching election, and I cannot refuse to comply with your request for a brief expression of them.

"I can vote for no one who stands before the people as the avowed candidate of a sectional party, and whose great end and object would seem to be to array 'a united North' against the other parts of the country. Others may go for a united North; I shall continue to prefer a united Nation.

"Nor can I vote for one who places so low an estimate on the value of an independent judiciary that he would either remove a State judge, or denounce, revile and assail a national bench of judges, for a decision or decree, however unpalatable, which may have been given in the conscientious discharge of duty.

"Nor am I ready to sustain a party which is for placing a hundred thousand dollars at executive discretion, or indiscretion, to be sent away on errands of sympathy, while our own State treasury is in such lamentable need of all, and more than all, its resources.

"It is no time, in my humble judgment, for inflaming and stimulating sectional antipathies and animosities,—they have already caused more evils than they can ever cure. We shall need all the old co-operation and mutual good will of the various parts of the country to concert and carry out measures for restoring the prosperity of our commercial and industrial pursuits.

"The labor of the North certainly requires some better encouragement and relief than any which can result from such wholesale and inflammatory denunciations of Southern labor, as were heard at the late Republican Convention. * * * *

"Yours, respectfully and truly,

"ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

"Col. J. W. SEVER."

BANKS.

Banks have been connected, says the Louisville *Courier*, with the financial crises that have swept over the world time out of mind. Like most commercial institutions, they originated in Italy, and owe their existence to money-lenders. The Jews were wont to assemble in the market places of the great cities of Italy, for the purpose of finding borrowers. They sat upon a *banco* (the Italian for bench) which is the origin for the name bank. The first bank of any moment ever established was that of Venice, 1171. It was a bank of deposite, and the money once placed there could not, during the first year of its existence, be withdrawn, but gave credit to the depositor to the amount of the deposit. This bank continued in operation until the dissolution of the Venetian Republic in 1798, and may be regarded as the mother of all the institutions of the kind which have since been established in the world.

From the origin of banks down to the present time, there has been continual war going on between them and the community everywhere they exist. In every age of the world there have been more borrowers than lenders. Men have always borrowed all they could from the banks, and then cursed them for not lending more. They have blamed the banks for lending them money with which to bring on their ruin. They have cursed them for not lending them money to prevent ruin. They have damned them for not lending them more money with which to make great fortunes. In a word, they have railed at the banks, both for what they did and for what they did not. The banks were, therefore, bound to be blamed no matter what they did or what they did not. They were corporations of Shylock origin, and must be damned, whether they existed as the disgusting bench on which the Jew first sat counting from his greasy wallet the genuine coin, or as the splendid palaces in which president and directors meet to sit in judgment upon the *paper* that now only seeks an exchange of *paper*.

Banks at the West.—The Western folks watch over their banks with tender assiduity, and forcibly resist any attempt to embarrass them. In Jeffersonville (Ind.) a special committee of watchful ones one day last week pounced upon a suspicious looking individual with a box under his arm, and chased him far beyond the limits of the town, when it was discovered that his visit there was solely a professional one, and that his only object was to extract corns. Last week two gentlemen went from Cincinnati to Frankfort upon private business, where a rumor getting out that they were "bank runners," they were mobbed and driven from the town. In numerous places persons attempting to procure specie from the banks have been obliged to leave town with uncomfortable speed.

Let those who have money, says the N. Y. "Mirror" spend it freely:

"In the first place, every one who owes a dollar and has the money, should make haste to pay it, and the rich, who have plenty of cash on hand, should just now give employment to as much labor as possible; subscribe for newspapers, and keep the printers busy; buy clothes and keep the seamstresses occupied.

Fill your cellars with fuel and provisions, and if you have a vacant lot put a building on it, while labor is idle and lumber is cheap."

A Tough Customer.—A letter from Carrolton, Mo., to the Fairmount Virginian, says:

Our nearest neighbor is Joseph Webb, who was born in Richmond, Va., in the year 1758, September 3. He fought under George Washington, and voted for every President from Washington to Buchanan, William Henry Harrison excepted. He was also shot through the abdomen at the battle of Lundy's Land, and received a slight wound in the Florida War, and was knocked down and severely shocked in the earthquake at New Madrid. Taking it all into consideration, he has been a tough old customer.

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was but one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the tay-kettle."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

MONEY STRINGENT ON THE CONTINENT!

HALIFAX, Oct. 21.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* arrived at a late hour last night. She brings Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 10th.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rates of discount to 5½ per cent.

The financial pressure was still severe at Vienna. One broker had committed suicide, and another had absconded a defaulter to a large amount. Numerous failures had occurred.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rates of interest to 6½ per cent,

The health of the King of Prussia was failing rapidly, and great fears were entertained for his life. All the members of the Royal family had assembled at Pottsdam.

Indian Affairs.—There was nothing really later from India. Passengers from England report that Nena Sahib had resolved not to be taken alive by the English. He has his body guard under orders to kill him in case there is danger of his capture.

There are 30,000 mutineers between Cawnpore and Lucknow. It is considered doubtful whether Gen. Outram can ascend the river Gojeia, as it is lined with Forts, all of which are well manned with mutineers.

At last accounts only 3,000 troops had arrived at Calcutta since the outbreak. It was feared Lucknow would fall before assistance arrived.

The Financial Crisis.—The American crisis was severely felt in England and France. Owing to the delay of remittances, money was scarce.

Reliable accounts state that there is to be a meeting of the crowned heads of Europe. The principal objects of the meeting will be a reduction of the standing armies, in order to relieve their financial condition.

The difficulty of obtaining loans was rendering the reduction of expenditures indispensible.

Two speculators on the Paris Bourse had absconded. One was a defaulter for three millions, and the other nearly two millions.

Money all over Europe was advancing.

The London *Star* says the Governor General of India has been recalled, and professes to have good authority for stating, that steps will be taken immediately to proclaim Victoria Empress of Hindostan. The statement is generally regarded, however, as absurd.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.

Commercial.—Sales of cotton for the week 59,000 bales—speculators took 13,000, and exporters 3,000. Prices advanced an eighth. Stock of American in port is not given. Orleans Fair is quoted at 9¾; Middlings 9 5-16; Uplands Fair 9¼.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady.

Rice steady at 24½ a 25½. Spirits Turpentine dull at 49. Coffee declined 2 a 3d—Sugar 6d.

American State Stocks unchanged.

The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 6 per cent.

Consols declined.

NEW YORK, October 20.

The most cheering feature in the money world is exhibited in the fact that the depositors are returning to the Banks, and that business generally is recovering in some degree from its depression.

The Albany papers state that the tide has turned, and that the Banks of that city are going on prosperously.

Some articles of produce—flour especially—are moving more freely to tide-water. The price of flour is $4,50 to $5 for common; $5,25 to $5,50 for fancy brands; $6 to $7,50 for extra Genesee.

Some additional failures are reported amongst dry goods men and manufacturers.

The decrease in canal tolls from last year up to the present time is over four hundred thousand dollars; and from the receipts of 1847 over one million.

Must Come Down.—A New York exchange says: "Yes, fellow-citizens, rents must come down. The high rates of the flush times of 1856 cannot long co-exist with the levelling tendencies of the revulsion of 1857. Rents must come down, real estate must come down, fast horses must come down, fast young men must come down from their fast horses, and stretch their legs by a little wholesome walking. Provisions must come down, hotel charges must come down, the pews and other charges of our fashionable churches must come down, bread must come down, and the late enormous spread of crinolines must come down, notwithstanding the awful letting down in dry goods. Every luxury and almost every necessity must come down to the new specie standard, excepting, perhaps, lager beer, which will probably remain at four, five, and six cents a mug."

The following, says the N. Y. Express, was picked up in M——n Sq——e, one day last week. Not having the post-office address of the dear creature to whom it is addressed,—we have no alternative but to hand it to her by *Express:*

(*Private and Confidential.*)

——— HOTEL, Oct. 19, 1857.

MISS MCFLIMSEY:—I think you are quite correct my dear Flora in your conclusions. Now *is* the time to make a few small purchases; perhaps six of those handkerchiefs would not be too many, considering the price has been reduced to $50 a piece. As to those elegant robes, they have also been reduced to $95. I agree with you that five would not be too many under the circumstances, they are *so* cheap.

Those $1,000 furs, I understand, can now be afforded at $900, and as you remarked, it is perfectly right and proper to take advantage of the times, and while you are out I think you would do well to secure those brilliants—$1,500 would doubtless be accepted. Say to those vulgar shopkeepers that the bills will be paid on delivery, but if I should be called out of town suddenly on important business, they can leave those trifles, and the bills will be promptly adjusted on my return. Our Firm is less annoyed since the suspension in meeting their liabilities. Everything is now bright and cheerful in Wall street, and nothing will prevent the consummation of our delightful anticipations. Do not, my dear, forget that love of a bonnet; $70 *is* cheap, if the size is not too much reduced.

Enduringly, F. AUGUSTUS.

REVERSES OF LIFE.—An exchange paper says,

A few years ago Miss Cora Withers, daughter of a wealthy merchant in New York, in opposition to the wishes of her family, married a foreigner. Since then, to support herself, she has been giving concerts, etc., as Madame de Wilhorst. Recently she visited Paris to negotiate for a position in the opera company, but, her husband having inherited a large fortune, she has abandoned the stage. Her father, it is said, has lost his wealth by the recent commercial troubles in New York.

"A retired merchant" writes a communication to the New York Express, discussing with coolness the causes of the financial troubles. He closes his letter by saying: "Twelve years ago, I retired on a snug farm in the country, and every year my fields look greener, and I feel younger as I grow older. This I would recommend to all before the loss of property and a shattered constitution make it too late." This is a pleasant picture, and excellent advice, but just at this time, comes a little "too late" for many people.

Bank of the United States.—We do not expect to see another bank of the United States in our day. Even Mr. Clay gave it up as hopeless because he found that the *people* were against it, and Mr. Webster was compelled to pronounce it "an obsolete idea." Yet both these great statesmen continued, to the last, to believe that it was the only great regulator of the currency, and that until it was re-established in some form or other the currency would always be liable to the spasms of which we have just had such a fearful example.

It is our opinion, that many years hence, perhaps when the child that is now in the cradle shall have become an old man, the returning reason of the people will direct them once more to the resuscitation of the old, and only reliable commercial system. Their first object will be then, to undo all the mischief that demagogues and currency tricksters have been doing, and they will begin by establishing a bank of the United States. They will read by the light of history everything connected with the old bank, and they will see the knavery of one half of those who assisted in destroying it, and the folly of the other. They will look for precedents of a constitution for the new Bank, and they will find none so perfect as that of the old Bank. Certainly, it was more admirably adapted to answer the ends for which it was had the model, in this country, at least.

During the existence of the Bank of the United States, we had the best currency that has probably ever been known to the world. A Bank note of the United States was at par and could pass current all over the world. It commanded as much at Calcutta as it did at New York. There was no discount upon it anywhere. It was equal to gold all over the face of the earth. The Bank was not only good in itself, but it made the notes of all other banks equally good with its own. Brokers, in those days, instead of discounting notes, were at a prodigious discount themselves.

Rich Whig.

Studying Human Nature.—The Buffalo Republic tells a story which we don't believe, but it is so good that it is worth repeating simply as a joke:

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, dressed in very common clothes, was studying human nature as exhibited in the highways and by-ways of New York. In the course of his philosophic perigrinations he went into a mock auction shop. He stood awhile on entering, and reflected, doubtless, how any one could be so lost to all sense of truth and honesty as the auctioneer in question, endeavoring to palm off his worthless trash to the inexperienced in city ways, as good and valuable, and finally the auctioneer called out: "Mr. Beecher, why don't you bid?" He was greatly astonished, as we can well imagine, at finding himself known in this place, and, as he had supposed, in his purposely careless dress. He immediately left, and started for the residence of one of the members of the church in the neighborhood, and requested him as an act of kindness, to go down and inquire of that person who had sold himself to Satan for the love of gain, how it was that he knew him in his disguise. The neighbor kindly consented, and on entering the "Peter Funk" shop he addressed the auctioneer:—

"How is it that you know Henry Ward Beecher so well as to be able to recognize him in his disguise?"

"How do I know him? Why, *I have been a prominent member of his congregation for the last five years, and own the fifth pew from the front.*"

Mike Walsh is a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington.

COME TO THE FAIR!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November next.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Executive Committee to make this Fair meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The importance of such an institution for advancing the interests of the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, cannot be doubted. It has for its object the creation of an honest and laudable spirit of emulation among them, by increasing their efforts to excel in their various departments. The spirit of the age is improvement and progress, and it is the interest of all to keep pace with that spirit. One important step in accomplishing that object is to build up and sustain exhibitions of industry and enterprise, where all may meet together, view each others' works, compare notes, increase in knowledge, and take fresh courage in their respective pursuits.

An institution having such objects in view cannot fail to meet the approbation and support of all. Our object is to build up an institution for the exhibition of North Carolina Stock, North Carolina Produce, and North Carolina Manufactures. May we not call upon this and the adjoining Counties to come and unite with us in competing for the premiums? Come one, come all—"bring every thing you've got, and if you haven't got any thing, borrow something from your neighbor," and we promise to do every thing in our power to make the occasion one of interest, profit and pleasure to every one.

We trust our citizens generally will exert themselves to see that the various departments are well filled.

We look to the Ladies to fill Floral Hall. They have always performed this part well, and as the time is rapidly approaching, we hope they will be ready again to prove that those who look to them in a good cause *never look in vain.*

We invite the surrounding Counties to come and compete with us for the premiums, with the assurance that we will do all in our power to give entire satisfaction to all.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sept. 25, 1857.

THE ROBESON COUNTY FAIR!

THE ROBESON COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
WILL HOLD ITS
THIRD ANNUAL FAIR
AT
RED SPRINGS,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 18TH AND 19TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

THE Society is determined to make this Exhibition attractive and profitable.

We therefore call upon Farmers, Mechanics and Artists, and the friends of Agriculture generally, to come forward with specimens of their various products and compete for Premiums. And to the Ladies, who are always ready to give a helping hand in every good cause, we simply say, we expect you to furnish Floral Hall.

Sister Counties are respectfully invited to come forward and compete with us for Premiums.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.—Individuals paying Fifty Cents will be entitled to all the privileges of the Fair Grounds; Families paying One Dollar will be entitled to all the privileges of the Fair Grounds.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Oct. 17. 53-1tsw*3t

Harper's and Godey's Magazines for NOVEMBER. Just received.
Oct'r 24. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1857.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina suspended on Wednesday last, and all its Branches, in pursuance of orders, have followed the example. The Bank of Washington suspended on Saturday last. The Bank of Fayetteville still pays specie, and we have not heard of the suspension of the Wadesborough and Yanceyville Banks.

P. S.—The Milton Chronicle says that the Bank of Yanceyville has suspended "after standing up gallantly against the run of brokers and domestic alarmists. The Bank suspended, not because of any inability to cash its notes, but because its friends deemed it wise under existing circumstances to close doors against the run of brokers."

SUSPENDED BANK NOTES.—Following a pretty general example in other towns, we give notice that we will receive the notes of any of the Banks of North or South Carolina or Virginia in payment of any debts due us, or for any thing we have to sell.

And we think we may safely make the same announcement on behalf of all the business men of Fayetteville.

COUNTERFEIT.—We have before us a counterfeit $10 bill on the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. The paper is poor and whitish. The note altogether different from the genuine. The vignettes all different. It is not necessary to compare them; but is sufficient to state, that all the genuine notes of that bank of all denominations, have the words "*Stockholders Responsible*" conspicuous on the face, whereas this counterfeit has not those words. On the genuine $10 bill they are over the two large Xs, at the left and right hand of the top of the bill; whereas the counterfeit has but one X, and over that the words "North Carolina."

JUDGE POTTER.—The Elizabeth City Pioneer mentions the dangerous illness of Judge Potter at Elenton. We are happy to state that the venerable Judge returned to his residence in this vicinity on Saturday last. He is suffering somewhat from influenza, but is not confined to his bed, and hopes to leave on Thursday, to hold his Court at Wilmington next week.

MCKETHAN'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—Amidst the general discharge of workmen in all branches of manufacture,—to some extent even in the South,—we are glad to hear that our neighbor, A. A. McKethan, Esq., has not found it necessary to reduce his force, but keeps his full complement of nearly 70 workmen actively employed. Upon these it is probable that three or four hundred (one-twelfth or one-sixteenth) of the population of this town depend for their support. It is of public concern, therefore, that such an establishment (owned by one of the most public spirited citizens of the town or State) should be sustained in our midst. As it is, also, that Southern people should be able to get *at home* work of the best and most durable kind, such as this establishment has long had an enviable reputation for turning out.

We are led to these remarks by learning that on Saturday last, Mr. McKethan boxed and shipped two fine close Carriages for Mississippi—one worth $600, and the other $425.

Within the last twelve months he has shipped *twenty* Carriages to Southern States—9 to Mississippi, 6 to Texas, 3 to Florida, and 2 to Georgia. And within the last week he has filled orders for Alamance and Davidson counties, beyond the Central Rail Road.

These facts show how extended a reputation McKethan's Carriage Factory has, and how high is the character of its work.

THE BANKS.—The Banks of Washington and Wadesborough were chartered by the Legislature of 1850-51, at which session there was a Democratic majority in both branches. The Banks of Charlotte and Yanceyville, and the Farmer's Bank, were chartered in 1852; at which session the Senate was democratic and the Banks could only have received their charters by the assent of the Senate. The Bank of Fayetteville in 1848-9; same state of parties. The Banks of Clarendon, Wilmington, Cape Fear, and State of North Carolina in 1855, when the Legislature was largely democratic. The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, if we mistake not, received its charter, and the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, also, we think, from Legislatures in which the Democrats had the power.

We make this statement of facts because it is evidently the purpose of the Democracy, following the lead of the Washington Union, to saddle upon the "infamous banking system" the responsibility for the monetary troubles of the country. If the Banks have made trouble, the Democracy have made the Banks. Not here only, but all over the country: for all over the country the Banks have been multiplied with astonishing rapidity, and all over the country, for many years, the Democracy have had almost uninterrupted sway.

If the banking system be wrong, or imperfect, as the democrats are so ready to say in times like these, why did not the democracy cure its errors or evils? They have had the power to destroy or to remodel the banks. They have always pretended to have the will also, but that was sheer pretence.

The truth is that the world will not and cannot get along without banks, and the democrats know that perfectly well. They are indispensable—necessary evils, if you will. They can be no more made *perfect*, than any other human institution can be perfect. They are very well, however, now, when in the hands of honest and competent men; and it is both unwise and base in those who made them what they are, to lay the blame of the world's extravagance upon them instead of upon the people who have run mad with that extravagance.

THE EFFECT IN ENGLAND.—The Europa brings accounts of what appears to be the beginning of a panic in England, resulting from the panic in New York. London had only heard from New York to the last of September, yet there was the greatest excitement—money was in demand everywhere—the rate of interest raised—consols and cotton declined. The agitation will be much greater when they get news ten days later from New York.

ON A GRAND SCALE.—The following statement of the liabilities and assets of one of the Philadelphia commission houses which recently suspended, gives an idea of the extent of the operations of business men of the present day, or rather of late days:

"The statement of John Farnum & Co., at the meeting of their creditors, was not so satisfactory as was expected. Their debts are $2,200,000, their assets are $2,900,000, in which are included $1,500,000 of suspended paper and over drafts. Of the debts, $250,000 are secured by collaterals that are included in the assets. Their assets also include $340,000 in goods. They propose to make up their accounts to the 1st December, and to pay in ten instalments of 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 30, 36, 42 and 48 months."

Liabilities $2,200,000! To meet which the principal item of assets is $1,500,000 of claims on other broken merchants! A most promising business.

We have another item also as to the firm of D. S. Brown & Co., which was lately supposed to be one of the strongest houses in Philadelphia. They propose to pay *five cents on the dollar* in cash and to renew the balance for 6 months!

The failures have been so numerous and disastrous, that it is feared the assets of the suspended houses will turn out very badly. One house failed a few weeks ago with a supposed surplus of a million, and its paper is now offered in the streets of New York at 40 cents on the dollar, so little confidence have the public in the ability of its debtors to pay. This is one out of many cases.

MOORE COUNTY FAIR.—The third Annual Fair of the Moore Agricultural Society will be held in Carthage on the 12th and 13th of November. The annual Address will be delivered by Col. Jno. W. Cameron, of this place, on the 13th.

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad pays, on and after Nov. 12, a dividend of 3½ per cent. from the profits of the last 6 months.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE ROBBERY.—$17,180 of the specie taken from the Richmond Custom House has been recovered. The *modus operandi* reflects anything but credit upon the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. The examination of the prisoner at the Mayor's Court in Richmond shows that Mr. Cobb first compounded a felony with the robber, and then, disregarding the maxim of "honor among thieves," broke faith with the felon. The circumstances are these:

Officers Allen and Bass, of the Washington police, arrived in Richmond on Wednesday last, having in custody Robert Pulling, who was taken before the Mayor, and arraigned on the charge of breaking into and plundering the contents of the Custom-House Safe. Officer Allen stated that he aided in the arrest of prisoner, on suspicion, and had several interviews with him in Washington jail, resulting in a proposition by the prisoner to give up $15,000 if he were allowed to retain the balance and go scot free. The proposition was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, who directed that the terms should be accepted; and by way of "keeping the promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope," Mr. Cobb directed officer Bass to keep an eye on the prisoner and arrest him when *let go* by Allen. The ends, he said, justified the means.

The arrangement made, the prisoner carried the officer to an old house in Richmond, where the missing money was found and taken possession of by the officer. The prisoner was allowed to fill his pockets, was furnished with Virginia Bank notes wherewith to pay his traveling expenses, was *let go*, and was then re-arrested by the other officer, and taken before the mayor. Questioned by the prisoner, the officers made the admissions in Court which we have above recited; and following the example of their illustrious Chief, the American Cabinet officer, who thought "the ends justified the means," the officers excused their breach of faith by declaring it their business "to deceive thieves." The prisoner was remanded to jail to await his trial for felony.

As was remarked by Hon. John H. Gilmer, prisoner's counsel, the depositions of the officers were startling admissions to be made in a court of justice, and offensive to all who had regard for the fidelity of an oath. Their statements put the Secretary of the Treasury in an attitude which no right-thinking man could desire to occupy. There had been bargain and intrigue at Washington, he said, and as the facts now presented themselves, he would far rather occupy the position of the prisoner than that of the Secretary.

Making all due allowance for counsel's exaggerated language in this last remark, it must be confessed that a very ugly case is made out against the Secretary, who, it seems to us, might find more fitting occupation than a low and disgraceful intrigue with thieves.

POLITICAL ISSUES.—Northern papers express the opinion that the old political issues between Democrats, Americans, and Republicans, have been removed by the late elections, which manifest a general disposition to acquiesce in the Kansas policy of the present administration. The new divisions of party, it is thought, will grow out of the present financial condition of the country; and it is predicted that a national bank, a protective tariff, and a bankrupt act, will be the issues in the next Presidential campaign, as they were in that of 1840.

EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—A Washington correspondent furnishes the Charleston Mercury with an anecdote illustrating the punctual habits of the President. The anecdote is going the rounds of the press with this (about this time) *double entendre* addition: "It is even so: our President is as prompt as Gen. Scott himself, and as punctilious in business engagements as the *most scrupulous broker in Wall street*."

FENCES.—A gentleman of Spartansburg, S. C. urges the planting of the black locust—*Pseudacacia*—or common locust of the mountains—in rows, to serve instead of fences. The cost of the fences in the United States is estimated at the enormous sum of $1,571,200,000, and the cost of the annual repairs at $238,080,000. The consumption of timber is therefore very great, as is the labor bestowed upon the making and repair of fences.

The writer says that the locust is a tree of rapid growth, large size, great durability, adapted to all climates and localities, requiring no labor of trimming, casting but little shade, and which no beast will bark or destroy. It may be propagated with great ease, either from seeds or sprouts; when young, is defended by a short stiff thorn. After clearing and ploughing the ground deeply for 5 or 6 feet on each side of the proposed fence, the writer proposes to plant the seed in a row, about five inches apart, at any time when the ground is not frozen, from October to March.

"At the end of three years (says the writer) they should be from five to eight feet high, and from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter at the root. Even at this age, armed as they are with a sharp thorn, they will constitute a formidable hedge. But they will grow on and on, until, in a few years, they will come solidly together! Unable to extend lengthwise of the line, they must spread out *laterally*. Thus, in the course of time, they will form *a solid wooden wall around the whole enclosure, from one to two feet thick*—too formidable to be broken down, too high to be overleaped, too thick and hard to be even chopped through without immense labor! But thus surrounded, what better protection need the planter or the orchardist desire for his crops, his fruits, or his various kinds of stock?

"How long a hedge or wall of this kind would continue to live and grow, has never been fully tested. It might be for a century, for aught any man can foresee. Considering the durability of the timber—such that no man expects to live to see a Black Locust stump decay—it may be well supposed that, after the death of all the trees, their trunks may remain "a wall of defence" for at least half a century longer? From one to two hundred years may, then, be set down as the probable term during which those fearless and moveless guards will maintain their position. It is proper, also, to add that the Locust is an ornamental tree—excelling at once in the symmetry of its structure, the delicacy of its leaves, and the beauty of its flowers."

The writer continues at great length and enthusiastically on the subject. But we have given enough to attract the attention of our farming readers to it.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—We often receive these very necessary little passports, not only on the outside of letters, but enclosed within them, as remittances of small balances, and they are sometimes so carelessly enclosed or folded as to stick together and be difficult to separate. Not long since we received four hundred 3 cent stamps, and they formed a compact mass like a pasteboard. We were very glad to get them, however, for they came a thousand miles in payment for the Observer, and with some trouble we separated and used them all. The Wilmington Journal complains of a similar remittance of one hundred 12 cent stamps from Mississippi, which were not only stuck together but useless to the Editor, as being of too large a denomination. If they had been 3 cent stamps, he could have disposed of them to considerable advantage in dunning 400 of his delinquent subscribers. We lately disposed of about that number of stamps in that way, and the investment paid very well—so well that we intend to lay out about 300 more of the same sort upon those who are not satisfied that we earn our money once, but oblige us to spend more in trying to get it after we have earned it.

But this is not what we set out to say, which was, that a Postmaster writes to the Journal that when stamps adhere together it is only necessary "simply to dip them in warm or hot water a moment, and with all conceivable ease you can with a little care detach the parts, then place them to the fire and all is right again."

WON'T FEEL IT.—A farming friend of ours remarked to us a few days ago that the present financial panic might create distress in commercial communities, but that the farmers in this section would escape any suffering—they are all "easy." So also we hear constantly the remark that such and such a branch of trade has been and will be unaffected by the losses of others. A great mistake. No branch of business, no class of men, can suffer without sharing with all. As was said by a quaint old writer:—"Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched."

The prosperity of one or the suffering of one class is the prosperity or suffering of all. And it is wisely ordered so. The consciousness of the fact induces men to "help one another."

NEW BOOKS.—Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia have not ceased to publish books, though the times be hard. They have kindly sent us three new issues: 1st The popular novel called "Quits," by the Baroness Tautphœus, author of "The Initials." 2d. Rev. Dr. Stiles's "Modern Reform Examined; or, the Union of the North and South on the Subject of Slavery." 3d. A new and handsome edition of Butler's Analogy, with Malcom's Notes, &c.

Copies of each of the above are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

The same Publishers have sent us the 3d No. of "The North American Medico-Chirurgical Review," published by them at $4 a year in advance, and edited by Drs Gross & Richardson. We will be glad to show the work to medical gentlemen.

In the city of Charleston the Bank of Charleston, the State Bank, and the Union Bank, continue to pay specie.

The Bank of Newberry, S. C. suspended on Thursday last.

North-Carolina State Fair.—The North-Carolina State Fair commenced near this City on Tuesday last, and closed on Friday.

On Thursday the assemblage present numbered not less than five thousand, and some think it reached seven to eight thousand. The Address of the speaker for the occasion, John L. Bridgers, Esq., of Edgecombe, was delivered on Thursday. It was able and eminently practical. Mr. Bridgers is himself a practical and scientific farmer, and was therefore well qualified to speak, as he did speak, upon the details of farming and the best modes of improving soils and of preserving their fertility. His Address was listened to with interest and attention by the large audience in attendance, and we have no doubt that it will be productive of much good.

In some departments of the Fair the exhibition was not so full as on former occasions, but in others it was all that could have been desired. The stock of cattle and the horses excelled those of all former exhibitions; and Farmer's Hall was well filled with the varied productions of the earth. In a word, *the Fair was successful*—was fully up, in nearly all respects, to the most sanguine expectations.

The premiums were announced on Thursday. We will give a list of them as soon as it can be obtained.—*Raleigh Standard.*

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society on Wednesday, Hon. Thos. Ruffin was re-elected President, and all the other officers were re-elected.

There was considerable debate as to the proper manner of raising a permanent fund for the Society. It was closed by the subscription of $50 each by some fifteen or twenty gentlemen; eight of them citizens of Edgecombe.

A copy of Mr. Bridgers' Address was requested for publication, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

From the long list of articles exhibited, as published in the Standard, we copy the few from this and the adjoining counties:

Beautiful silk embroidered handkerchief and other work, by the Misses A. & E. Kron, Stanly county.

[This handkerchief was regarded as a piece of extraordinary needlework. The silk of which it was composed was raised, spun, woven and finished entirely by these young ladies. They also exhibited a great variety of colored silk thread made by themselves. The delicacy of shade and brightness of color of these silks were much admired. North Carolina may well feel proud of two such daughters. May their thread of life run out as bright and beautiful as their silken threads exhibited here this week.]

Needle work by Rebecca Trull, Union. Hard to beat.

Piece of domestic carpeting, by Mrs. Jolly, Moore county. Much admired.

Embroidered fire screen, R. A. Sewell, Moore. Very handsome.

Further, fine specimen of crochet work by Miss A. M. Stewart, Harnett.

Fly brooms, by Mrs. Jolly and Mr. E. Bryan, Moore county.

Pair of lady's gaiters, wholly made by Mrs. G. M. Lea, Alamance. Very creditable.

Worked collars, also very neat, Miss D. M. Happoldt, Salisbury.

Handsome embroidered handkerchief, by Mrs. L. P. Clifford, Chatham.

Embroidered spencer, Mrs. R. G. Lindsay, Greensboro'. It is enough to say it took the premium.

Specimen of osnaburgs, sheetings, drillings, bed ticking, stripes, &c., by E. Holt, Alamance. An excellent assortment, and highly creditable to the State.

Fine specimens of Kerseys and flannels, by Shields, Nelson and Co. Orange.

G. H. Makepeace, Fayetteville, lot of buckets.

H. Harbaugh, Wilmington, patent sash balance.

W. B. & J. H. Farrar, Chatham, self-waiting dining table.

N. Boyden & Son, Salisbury, a large lot of plows, including steel-edged 2-horse, reversable steel-edged subsoil, cast-edge ditto, &c., quite a fine show of them.

Barrel Rye Whiskey, N. Williams, Yadkin.

Specimen No. 1 Rosin, Fontree & Arrington, Columbus.

Superior specimen barrels of flour, by J. S. Holt, Alamance; J. W. & H. K. Wilborn, Randolph.

Patent magic ventilator chair, by David Kahnweiler, Wilmington. This is a very handsome article, and admirably adapted, by a simple contrivance, to its purposes. It recently obtained a diploma in Pennsylvania.

Box mould candles, C. C. Rhodes, Wilmington.

Large lot of fine pine apples, W. & L. Pitts & Co., Wilmington.

Large number of specimens of fine choice fruits, by Westbrook & Mendenhall, Greensboro'.—Amongst them were 46 varieties of apples, comprising the finest description in the world. We have neither time nor space to enumerate them.

[These gentlemen have succeeded in cultivating the Cattawassa Raspberry into a continuous bearer, and they have worked important results in the Hoboy, Hovey, and early Scarlet Strawberry, rendering them equal to the best in the country.

A. J. Turlington, jr., Harnett, gelding pacer.

W. W. Ingram, Sampson, stud colt.

O. S. Baldwin, Wilmington, gelding, "Joe Smith."

W. B. Howard, Chatham, mule, 4 years old.

E. Hinton, Chatham, grade bull.

The premium, $5 silver cup, for fastest horse under saddle, awarded to O. S. Baldwin's (Wilmington) "Joe Smith." $10 silver cup, for fastest in single harness, to Dr. Strudwick's (Hillsboro') "Black Hawk." $5 silver cup, for fastest pacer, to A. J. Turlington's (Harnett) "George." $10 cup to W. M. Barford's match horses, for speed in double harness.

The County Fair.—Let our farmers, mechanics, and the residue of mankind, not fail in attending the County Fair to be holden at Asheboro' on the 29th and 30th of this month, and bring with them something for the exhibition. Fetch a horse, a mule, a pig, plow, or any other thing the product and industry of the country. Fairs if properly encouraged—by bringing something to the exhibition—are calculated to do a large sum of good in advancing the agricultural and general welfare of the County, and by them no class is more largely benefitted than the farmer. Only ignorant and indolent people think lightly of Fairs and fail in taking a lively interest in them.—*Asheboro Bulletin.*

Vessels in the Port of Wilmington.—As a sign of the hardness of the times, we are informed that there are upwards of sixty vessels now lying in our port, owing to the difficulty of getting freight abroad. This is the largest number that has been in our port for some time. We hope that this state of things will not continue long, but that times may brighten in a few days, so that our shippers may send these vessels over the "briny deep," laden with the products of our State, to their several destinations.

Wilmington Herald.

Advices from Havana are to the effect that the stock of sugars consisted of 180,000 boxes, and that prices had still further declined.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

From Salt Lake.—Official advices from Salt Lake say that the Mormons will refuse to let the troops enter Salt Lake City. Young declares that he will burn prairies, and if necessary his city, before he will submit to the demands of the Government.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Another Suspension.—Robb, Hallet & Co., have suspended. It is believed that this suspension will not affect the bank of James Robb & Co. at New Orleans.

NORFOLK, Oct. 22.

Discharges at the Gosport Navy Yard.—There were fifty-two ship-carpenters discharged at the navy yard this morning. The times look squally here.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.

Financial affairs here are more gloomy. Many fear a bank suspension as the only relief. A sullen, bad feeling prevails. There is so far nothing definite regarding the banks, but most of them are weak.

We regret to learn that a great deal of Typhoid fever has been prevailing in the up-country for some time past, and that it has proved fatal in most instances, especially among the colored population. Quite a half dozen cases of it have proved fatal, in this town, recently, defying the best medical treatment.—*Asheboro' Bulletin.*

MARRIED,

In Yadkin county, on 20th inst., by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Col. WM. MARTIN PICKETT, of Anson county, and Miss MARY JANE JARRATT, only daughter of Isaac Jarratt, Esq.

In the vicinity of Clinton, Sampson County, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. R. J. FENNELL, of New Hanover County, to Miss JANE R., daughter of Wm. Kirby, Sr. Esq.

DIED,

At Marion C. H., S. C., on Thursday, the 8th inst., MARY, daughter of Dr. D. and Eliza Evans, aged one year and four months.

Born in a wild, where flowers of fairest hue
First fade away:
Herself a rose, she lived as roses do,—
But for a day. COM.

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. SAMANTHA A. WICKER, aged about 30 years.

In Pauiding, Dallas county, Georgia, on the 22d August 1857, after a lingering illness of several weeks, Mr. R. J. NEWELL, son of Herrin Newell of Fayetteville, aged 34 years. The deceased leaves a wife and 4 little children to mourn his loss.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 26.

BACON—	17 a 18	LARD,—	19 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	9½ a 9½	Cuba	52 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 9	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	6 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	6 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	5 75 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	5 25 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 70 a 0 80	Yellow dip,	1 65 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	2 15 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	80 a 0 00	Spirits,	00 a 30
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light but equal to the demand.

Cotton—Market quite steady.

Flour—The latter part of the week flour cut quite a flurry in the way of going up, the cause was that there was little on hand and receipts light.

Corn—Continues to decline.

The Market is now well supplied with heavy stocks of Goods of all kinds.

Cotton—We are often asked, when shall we sell our Cotton? It is travelling out of the way for a reporter to offer his opinion as to the future; but if it is worth nothing it shall cost you nothing. Well, when is the time? I say now. Why? Because Europe wants her supply now: and when she gets that the price will go down, for this reason, the United States have now on hand goods enough for a whole year, and hence the first rise you will see in this country will be on cotton goods, (for cotton is now above the price of goods.) Again: the panic in this country will require time to have its cure; consequently manufacturers cannot go on now losing money as formerly, for the reason that they have not got it, and capitalists will not furnish it if they know they cannot get their money back with interest. There is another view to look at. England needs all the gold she has, hence she will not part with it unless she gets the worth of it. The panic in this country has already had the effect of putting up interest by the Bank of England, and cotton will feel it first. Taking these things altogether, my honest impression is, that the planter will get his best prices between this and the 1st of February 1858.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Sales of 60 bbls. turpentine at $2 for virgin, 2 25 for yellow, 1 25 for hard. Sales of 60 bbls. spirits on Friday at 35, and 53 on Saturday at 35½, an advance of ½ cent. No transactions in rosin or tar. Super flour $6; small sales at that price on Friday.

At New York, Southern Flour 5 40 to $7. Middling Upland Cotton 11½ to 12; stock on hand nearly exhausted. Turpentine 3 25 to 3 50. Spirits 40 to 41.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct. 24 and 25, Strs Magnolia, Fanny and Rowan, with Passengers, and Goods for E J Hale, R Marsh & Gorrell, Horne, J Kyle, G McNeill, Hon H Potter, J G Cook, J H Pritchett, B Fulier, J W Lett, C S Barber & Bro, J L Bryan, E Lilly, Rev W H Bobbitt.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 21.—Schrs W H Howard fm Sloop Point, H E Weston fm Philad., Mary Stedman fm Savannah, Jenny Lind fm Hyde Co. 22.—Barque Col John H McRae fm N York, Schrs J H Chadbourn and H P Stoney fm N York, W A Ellis fm Baltimore, H Blackman fm Philad., Frank fm Alexandria, Va. 23.—Brig Jacob Dock from Boston; Schrs. Jonas Smith fm New York, Vermont fm New London, Ct. 24.—Schrs. D S Mershon fm Philadelphia, Alba, A J DeRosset and Bennet Flanner from New York, Fox from Beaufort, N. C.

A CARD.

JOHN WORD presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and respectfully informs them that he proposes to open a DANCING SCHOOL, if sufficient encouragement be given.

J. W. can be found at the Fayetteville Hotel, where terms will be made known.

Oct. 26. 54-4t

Town papers copy twice.

ORDER NO. 20.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE OFFICERS of the Corps are ordered to appear at the Armory on Tuesday Evening next, at 6½ o'clock, for Drill. The Members to attend on Wednesday Evening at 6½ o'clock for Drill. The Officers to appear on Friday next at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House, in full Winter Uniform with Musket, for Regimental Drill. And the Corps to appear at your Armory on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full Winter Uniform, for Regimental Parade.

By order Capt. Cook,

P. CROW, O. S.

Oct. 26, 1857. 1t

The Members of the Band will also attend at the Court House on Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. N. PRIOR, Sec'y.

ALMANACS.

THE Farmers and Planters, and Turner's North Carolina Almanacs for 1858.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct'r 24.

☞ The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J. HALE & SON.

Further Supplies of New Books.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the Author of the Lamplighter; Shirley, by Currer Bell; Mormonism, by Elder Hyde; La Martine's History of Turkey; Moss Side; "Quits," by the Baroness Tautphœus; Modern Reform Examined, by J. C. Stiles; Malcom's Butler's Analogy; Hatfield's American House Carpenter; Noctes Ambrosianæ, Edited by Dr. McKenzie; Kane's Arctic Explorations; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; School Books, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 24.

CAUTION!

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for a Note for Twenty-Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, given by me about the 3d of Oct'r 1857, I think—James C. McEachin security,—to Elisha Norton, Jr.,—due about the middle of November following: The consideration for which it was given having failed to prove valuable, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN McQUEIN.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct'r 21, 1857. } 54-2t

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

LETTER FROM REV. C. W. DENISON.

BOSTON, June 6, 1854.

Gentlemen.—Having suffered considerably from Dyspepsia, in consequence of close confinement to my duties on ship-board, during a recent voyage to and from the Pacific coast, I was induced by the advice of a friend, to try a bottle of your *Oxygenated Bitters*.

I must frankly say, that the effect thus far has been highly favorable. Mrs. Denison has also been an invalid from a Chronic Pleurisy, arising from Dyspepsia, and has experienced great relief from the use of the Bitters. I feel a real pleasure in recommending them to the public.

C. W. DENISON.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

THE LATE HIGH SHERIFF OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY HAS GIVEN US THE FOLLOWING:

"I was afflicted with Debility of the Digestive Organs amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had *reduced my flesh* considerably. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances, and with same disease. Having used your medicine called BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value."

JOHN FORSYTH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22d, 1857.

Oct. 24. 54-2tpd

WANTED!

THE BILLS OF THE BANKS OF THIS STATE AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

As well those suspended as those not suspended,

FOR WHICH

CHOICE GOODS will be given,

at fair prices,

Or Debts due the Subscriber will be Cancelled to the extent of all presented,

and the thanks of the subscriber returned as premium in all cases.

J. W. LETT.

Oct. 20. 58-4tpd

Carolinian 1time.

Rye Whiskey.

10 BBLS. genuine "Old Nick." For sale by

Oct. 22—53-tf WORTH & UTLEY.

Journeyman Tailor Wanted!

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Journeyman Tailor, a good workman.

B. MONAGHAN.

Fayetteville, Oct 21. 53-4t

J. T. HOUSTON,

(Successor to J. M. Beasley in the Watch and Jewelry Business,)

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, and his friends at a distance, to this fact, and begs an acceptance of thanks for their patronage to the late firm, Beasley & Houston; he will conduct the business in his own name, determined to earn a liberal patronage by correct dealing with all who will favor him with their custom. He has now for sale a large stock of fine

Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest styles out;

Silver Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., Fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Surveyor's Compasses and Instruments, Walking Canes, Fine Violins, Flutes and Accordeons, Fine Double Guns, Colt's and other Pistols, Caps, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired; Accordeons correctly tuned; and Engraving handsomely executed by J. T. HOUSTON.

Oct'r 20. 53tf

NOTICE.

WE WILL SELL, on Friday the 6th day of November next, at the residence of D. A. Boyd, the following property, viz: 1 Portable Steam Saw Mill, now in possession of D. A. Boyd, and in excellent running order; 10 head of Mules; 4 Horses; 10 Wagons; 50 head of Hogs; 10 head of Cattle; a fine Set of Blacksmith's Tools; all his Plank Road and Farming Tools; 142 Shares in the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road; &c., &c.

In addition to the above we will sell the following Tracts of Land:

1st. A Tract lying in the County of Richmond, on the waters of Drowning Creek, and known as the McLeod Land, and recently bought of Joseph Thompson.

2d. Two other Tracts in the immediate vicinity of the above McLeod land.

3d. The one-sixth part of a 10,000 acre grant to John McKellar, on the waters of Drowning Creek in Richmond County.

4th. 100 Acres lying in the County of Montgomery, on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of F. Martin, Jas. D. Haywood and Robert Boyd, deceased.

5th. Two other Tracts in the same vicinity.

6th. A Tract in the County of Montgomery, on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Deberry, Jr., and others.

We will cheerfully show the Land to any person wishing to purchase, and will dispose of any of the property by private sale as well as public sale.

O. H. DOCKERY, T. BOSTICK, } Trustees.

Oct'r 20. 53-ts

Fifty Dollars Reward.

TWO MEN, ALBERT SCHWARTZ and THOMAS R SMITH, confined in the Lumberton Jail, having broken out, I will give Twenty-five Dollars reward, each, for their apprehension and delivery to me in Lumberton. Schwartz is about five feet high, and perhaps thirty years of age, a Hungarian by birth; Smith is rather stout built, about five feet six inches high, and eighteen years of age,—both had whiskers when they broke out.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Oct. 18, 1857. 53 1m

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf NEW YORK.

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

SECOND STOCK!
STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing,—

Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
and Made-up Clothing,

which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.

B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct'r 6, 1857. 49-tf

FALL 1857.
New and Cheap Goods!
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

.New Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept'r 28.

W. H. CARVER

Is now receiving his

Fall Stock of GOODS,

which is large and well selected. A call from old friends and the public generally is solicited. My stock is too varied to enumerate; every one can find something that they want by calling. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods. W. H. CARVER.
Sept. 17, 1857. 43tf

W. N. TILLINGHAST

Is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of

China, Glass, and Earthenware,
Looking Glasses, Brittania,
and Silver Plated Ware,
Fancy Goods, & House
Furnishing Hardware.

He invites the attention of Country Merchants to his Stock, and is satisfied that they cannot find a better assortment of Goods for their trade, or cheaper (when delivered at their doors,) in one House anywhere.
Sept. 3. 39-2m

SILVER-PLATED

CASTORS (20 Patterns;) Cake BASKETS (10 shapes;) Candle-Sticks; Snuffers and Trays; Cups; Spoons; French Forks; Ladles and Butter-Knives, 8 and 12 oz. plate; Dessert Knives; Pie Knives; &c. All of which were bought *from the manufacturers with cash* and will be offered at less profit than such Goods are usually sold.

Planished Tin

Tea Pots; Coffee Pots; Urns; Biggins; and Filters; Oyster-Stews; Steak-Dishes; Plate and Dish Covers; Tea Kettles, and other useful articles. Tea Trays and Waiters, some beautiful, in Sets.

Britannia

TEA and COFFEE POTS; Spoons (the best;) Candlesticks; Lamps; Pitchers, &c.

A good stock of BASKETS.

LOOKING GLASSES

Of superior quality; every size, from a Shaving Glass to large Parlor Mirrors. Tin Chamber Sets; common HEAVY Tin Ware. Wood Ware.

In short, I have a complete stock of articles in my line, which are usually wanted here, and need now only buyers. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-6w

KNIVES and FORKS.

IVORY handle Knives, with and without Forks; Knives with two prong Steel Forks, at 1 10 to 1 60 per Set. Also, a complete stock of other qualities. For sale at the Crockery Store at very low prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Sept'r 26. 46-6w

REMOVAL.

H. GRAHAM has removed to the store formerly occupied by Dr. Foulkes, on the corner east of the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay street, where he is just receiving his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of the Latest Styles,
Consisting in part of

Over-Coats, Dress, Frock and Business Coats; Pants, Vests, Shirts and Collars, Drawers, Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Suspenders, Cravats, Merino and Cotton Hose, &c. &c.

He also keeps constantly on hand, a fine assortment of *BOOTS AND SHOES,*

Umbrellas, and Carpet Bags.

All those wishing to purchase cheap and fine suits of clothes, would do well to call and examine Graham's Stock, as he is prepared to sell as low as any in this market.
Sept. 12. 42 2m.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER.

For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.

WARE-ROOMS, removed from 25 S. Fourth to No. 722 ARCH STREET, below Eighth, South side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 12. 33-3mpd

FOR SALE.

THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale, and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos. 109, 111, 112, and half of lot 113.

No. 4, Is a Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, corner of Plank Road and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.

No. 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms apply to

J. H. HALL, Assignee.
August 1, 1857. 30-tf

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 31. 38-

C. J. & R. H. JONES

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER Stock of

FANCY & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, in part as follows,—

DE LAINS, all kinds;
All Wool Plaids;
Col'd Merinoes;
Col'd Silks and Black;
Rich Robes A'Quille;
Chenille Shawls;
Do. Scarfs, all silk;
Long Shawls for Gentlemen;
Do. for Servants;
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks;
French Robes, Volant;
Do. for Misses;
Nett Coats for Children;
Long Brocha Shawls;
Merino Shawls, white;
Opera Flannel, Plain and Col'd,
Quilted Skirts;
Do Hoops;
Fine and Common Blankets;
Cotton, Silk, and Woolen Hosiery;
Do. Fancy, for Children;
Kid, Silk, Merino, Cotton Gloves for Ladies;
Chenille Head Dresses;
Chenilles by the yard;
Bonnet Ribbons; do. plain;
Fringes and Salom, all colors;
Black Velvets;
Bl'k and Col'd Belts;
Mulberry Buttons for Dresses;
Thread, Swiss, Jackonett,
Bobbin, and Cotton Edgings;
Black Lace and Edgings;
Emb'd Hndkfs, Collars, Sleeves and Bands;
Love and Lace Veils;
Bonnets, Hats and Caps;

—ALSO—

A nice variety of Men's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES.

Also, Men and Boys
Winter Clothing, Cheap.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and many other Fancy Articles.

Sept. 11, 1857. 42-3m

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER 1857;
JUST RECEIVED,

(Call soon, Secure a Good Bargain and Save Money,)

One of the Largest, Handsomest and Cheapest Stocks of

Ready-Made Clothing

for Gentlemen's wear, ever brought to this Market, and no mistake.

Also, a Magnificent assortment of

Boy's and Youth's Clothing,

Boy's Suits and Extra Jackets of all colors of Cloth.

FOR RAIL ROAD HANDS.—Ready to furnish Contractors with any quantity of Clothing, at a very low figure.

FOR BOAT HANDS.—A large lot of P. Jackets and Over Coats; also, fancy Flannel Over Shirts and Pants—very cheap.

A very extensive assortment of **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,** Fine Linen and Fancy Marseilles Shirts and Collars, Under-garments of heavy Silk and Merino, Socks, Cravats, Gloves, H'dk'fs, Suspenders, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES—From the heaviest Water-Proof to the finest Pump and Fair Stitched, Philadelphia made; **Hats and Caps,** of all descriptions.

Ladies' French Travelling Trunks—Extra large sizes; Bonnet Boxes; Gents' English Sole Leather, Spanish Iron Frame and Packing Trunks; English Sole Leather Valices, and others; a new style of Travelling Bags (very convenient;) Gentlemen's Shawls and Fancy Buggy Blankets; genuine Havana Segars; Umbrellas; Walking Canes; India Rubber Over Coats, Leggings and Sandals; also, Over Shoes for Ladies; and a great variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

All which will be sold at wholesale or retail very low for cash or on time to prompt paying customers. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street,
Opposite G. W. Williams & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17, 1857. 43-tD1

Lumberton Advertisement.

The Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising every thing in the way of DRY GOODS, such as Merinos, Alpacas, DeLaines, Cashmeres and Ginghams, for Ladies' Dresses. Also, Calicoes, Linseys, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Drillings, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Cassimeres, for Pants, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best materials and good workmanship. BOOTS and SHOES, for Men and Boys; also, a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses; Bonnets, Mantillas and Cloaks, of the latest fashion. HATS and CAPS of all sorts, and TRUNKS of all sizes; besides HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and a variety of other Goods, which I will sell low for Cash, or upon short credit to reliable and prompt paying customers.

S. W. ERRANT.
Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 21, 1857. 44-2m

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuraigic Affections it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.
June 14, 1857. 16-

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

WILLIAM SANDFORD,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
With REED, ST. JOHN & CO..
Wholesale Grocers.
N. E. COR. FRONT AND ARCH STREETS,
Philadelphia.
Aug. 19, 1857. 35-3m

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR.
July 30. 29-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.
June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 6, 1857. 22tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.
Nov. 8, 1856.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C
Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Hal. Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

NOTICE.

AT SEPTEMBER Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the last will and testament of James C. Dobbin, dec'd, was admitted to Probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the testator are requested to make early payment. Those having claims against his Estate must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ANNESS C. HUSKE, Executrix.
Sept. 15, 1857. 43-6w

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of John McLaurin, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURIN, Adm'r.
Sept. 15, 1857. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct. 5, 1857 48-tf

FOR SALE.

4000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT, a very superior article, by

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 27, 1857. 38-2m.

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.
Aug 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE

THE Subscriber having concluded to remove South, offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Chapel Hill.

The dwelling is a handsome one, large and conveniently arranged. The lot contains

SIX ACRES

of ground, with every convenience in the way of out houses, viz:—Dairy, Dry-well, Kitchen, Servant house with two rooms—lathed and plastered, wood and wash house, carriage house and stables.

There is also on the front, a very neat

DOUBLE OFFICE.

The grounds are in a high state of cultivation—about half an acre being in fruit trees of the choicest kind and bearing abundantly.

For further information address the subscriber at this place. Terms made accommodating.

E. MALLETT.
Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

Further Supply of School Books.

DAVIES' Algebra; Davies' Arithmetic; Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Smellie's Philosophy; Pictorial Greece; Cooper's Virgil; &c. &c. Also, Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; Bailey's Festus; Wayland's Moral Science; &c. &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 19.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West, offers for sale his entire LANDS, including about six hundred acres, generally known as Chalk Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 3 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out-Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young orchard of Fruit Trees, a Tan Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation. Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves. I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy for the purchaser. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

40 Shares Bank of Fayetteville Stock.
August 4, 1857. 32tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856. 16-tf

CAPE FEAR LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that very valuable PLANTATION known as the "Blocker Land," situated on the East side of the Cape Fear, four miles below Fayetteville. The Land fronts the River a half mile and runs back two miles, and consists of about Six Hundred Acres. The soil is of every variety common to this region; embracing the light sandy, loamy, clay, river low grounds, and very rich swamp lands,—of the last named about fifty acres are under cultivation, and are as good as any in the county. The balance of the swamp (about 100 or 150 acres) can be very easily drained through ditches already cut to the River, or to Lock's Creek, which runs across the middle of the tract. Of the whole tract there is about 125 acres under cultivation. The growth on the wood-land consists of pine (long and short leaf,) oak, hickory, poplar, cypress, gum, &c.

For terms and further information apply to W. L. Evans on the premises, J. E. Bryan, Esq., P. M., Fayetteville, or to myself at Fayetteville.

FRANCES EVANS.
Sept. 21, 1857. 44tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

MISSISSIPPI COTTON LANDS,
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has TWO VALUABLE COTTON FARMS for sale—in Carroll County, Mississippi.

One Tract contains 1040 Acres finely improved, 500 Acres open land: it has every convenience usual on Plantations; fine water, the best health, and good outlet for Stock, and in a fine neighborhood. This place is creek bottom and hill land.

The other Tract is in the Yazoo Bottom; contains 1460 acres,—300 acres can be put in Cotton next year and will make 300 bales of Cotton,—two miles from constant navigation; in as good a neighborhood as any in the State; fine water and health; and the best character of stock range

I offer these Lands at remarkably low prices. For further information I refer to G. W. Meacham, Esq., of Anson County, who has seen the Lands; or write me at Black Hawk, Carroll Co., Miss., or C. W. Bennett, same post office. W. A. STRONG.
Aug. 19, 1857. 35-2m

NEW FIRM.
R. T. & J. H. ELLIS

WOULD inform their friends and all those that visit Fayetteville that they have associated themselves together on Person Street, 1 door above Jas. Breece, Esq., where they have a general assortment of

PROVISIONS,
Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors,
Wines, &c.

which they will sell low for cash or exchange for Country Produce.
Oct'r 8, 1857. 50*3tpd

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!
At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.
Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

TEACHER WANTED.

THE present incumbent desiring to retire from her situation, the Trustees of Floral College wish to employ a Lady competent to assist in the Literary Department, and also to teach the ornamental branches —drawing, painting, &c.—in their institution.

Applications for the position, accompanied with sufficient reference, will be promptly acted upon by the Board. D. PATTERSON, } C. C
JAS. S. McQUEEN, }
Gilopolis, N. C., Oct. 12. 52*3t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

NOTICE.
1700 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 1700 or 1300 Acres, lying in Chatham County, about six miles west of Pittsborough on Rocky River. There is on said land a first MILL SITE for Grist and Saw Mill; there is about 7 or 8 hundred Acres of well Timbered Land, on said tract, the rest is cleared and in a good state of cultivation: There is one of the finest Meadows on said land that can be found in this section of the county; also, a large TWO STORY HOUSE, with all necessary out-houses and a most excellent well of water in the yard. Also, one other tract containing 465 Acres, lying on Rocky River, known as the Headen Land, about one mile from Alston's Bridge. Said Land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco, and there is one of the best Meadows that can be found in Chatham county. There is on the premises a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses. Any person wishing to buy will do well to call soon, as I will sell a bargain in either tract For further information address the subscriber at Beaumont, Chatham Co., N. C.

H. W. PEOPLES.
Sept'r 26, 1857. 48*4w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.
Aug. 31. 38*3m

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be continued on the SECOND MONDAY in November next, upon the usual branches and the same Professors.

For particulars, refer to the advertising sheet of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, July 1, 1857. HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
August 5. 48-*4w

NOTICE.

AT September Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Alexander McAlister deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make early payment, and those holding claims against the deceased, must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

NEILL McDUGALD.
Sept. 15, 1857. 44*6t

Sale of Land in Robeson.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Equity of the County of Robeson, made at Fall Term 1857, on the petition of Charity Blount, widow, and Winnifred Blount and others, minor heirs at law of William Blount, dec'd, I will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months, on Monday the 23d day of November next, being the first day of next County Court, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, the Tract of Land on which William Blount lately resided, lying in the County of Robeson on Saddle-Tree Swamp, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Morisey, James Blount and others, containing about 4000 acres.

On the premises are, a comfortable Dwelling-House and all necessary out-houses, Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and Farm Houses. The Plantation has been tended advantageously and is now in a high state of improvement. About 400 acres are open and in cultivation.

The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. Eq.
Oct'r 12, 1857. 52*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Stephen Britt, Alden Britt and others vs. Eli Brumbie, Willis B. Britt, Bryan Britt.

Petition for Partition of Land, filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendant Bryan Britt resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore hereby made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant, Bryan Britt, to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence.

52*6t J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

75 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 20th May last, a Negro Boy, NELSON. Said boy is about 22 years of age, of copper complexion, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, quite intelligent, speaks rather imprudently with some stammering. When last heard from he was in Stanly County, N. C., passing as free and may possibly have free papers. I will give $50 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I may get him again; or $75 for confinement, as above, and evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or assisting him in making his escape. WM. C. SMITH,
Wadesboro', N. C.
Sept'r 21. 45-6t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer on the 17th day of November next, at his place, FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND;—one half or more is of the best Swamp known in the County: its yield per acre is from sixty to seventy bushels Said Land can be drained from either side or the lower end There is about 50 acres ditched ready for improvement. The high land is good and well timbered. This body of land lies between Long Swamp and Rithland Swamp, five miles north east of Floral College. This land will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves, before the day of sale ARCH'D M. McMILLAN
Robeson Co., Sept. 9, 1857. 43-*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having determined to move West, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 28th inst, the following articles, to wit: Three thousand or more bushels of Corn; 40 or 50 thousand lbs of Fodder; 80 or 100 head of Hogs, about 60 or more are suitable for killing this winter; all my stock of Cattle and Sheep; all my Farming Tools, Blacksmith Tools House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber will also offer for sale on the same day, (if not disposed of before) his VALUABLE FARM, lying on Brown's creek, containing 1600 acres, lying in a fine state of cultivation, having on it a comfortable Dwelling House, a good gin-house and screw, a good well of water, and all necessary out-houses, located seven miles from Wadesboro', one mile from the plank road, and 14 from Ansonville, and within 2 miles of the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad, in a good and pleasant neighborhood. The land will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms will be liberal and made known for sale day of sale.

P. S. All or any of the above named property can be bought between now and day of sale.

T. J. SMITH
Ansonville, Anson Co., Oct. 6, 1857. 50-*ts

CITY OF MOREHEAD!
GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the subscribers, "Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, and immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellences of this harbor for facility of entrance, depth of water and security in wind or wave, whilst four Miles completely protect the entrance

The Interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City for the productions of the rich valley of the Neuse and Neuse Rivers and the counties on the inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this line of Rail Road at Core Sound on the north, whilst Indian Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products of the naval stores and fine ship timber of the region to the south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies.

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road: and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once, and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepard's Point Land Co.
Aug. 21. 36-*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

Nelly McKay *vs.* Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the prayer thereof granted ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hart